

## Dutch delay decision on missiles

THE HAGUE (R) — The Dutch government said Friday it was making a definite decision on sitting cruise missiles in the Netherlands and was making sitting conditional on a U.S.-Soviet accord after a cabinet meeting, the government said it would ahead with sitting its share of cruise missiles if the Soviet Union and the United States reached an accord limiting the number of its SS-20 rockets to the level of June 1, 1984, the Netherlands would make an agreement with the United States on placing of cruise missiles. The final date for any sitting in the Netherlands of December 1985 would not be exceeded, the statement said. However, it made no commitment that the Netherlands would go ahead with sitting from 1986, as sought by NATO.

Dutch approach missiles realistically, page 4

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Hassan, Sarvath return from U.K.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Highness Princess Sarvath Friday returned home after an official working visit to Britain during which the Crown Prince delivered a lecture at David Davis Institute in London on Jordan's aspirations for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Prince Hassan was also the chief spokesman at a ceremony organised by the Jordanian-British Society which is co-chaired by Prince Hassan and the Duke of Kent. Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath were received upon arrival in Amman by Their Highnesses Prince Faisal and Prince Talal, Chief Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, the secretary-general of the Royal Court, President of the Academy of Islamic Civilisation Researches (Al al Bayt Foundation) Naser eddin Al-Assad and a number of senior officials, in addition to British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick and his wife.

Page 9 Number 2581

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## g sends good hes to Tunisia

IAN (Petra) — His Majesty Hussein Friday sent a cable of congratulations to President Bourguiba of Tunisia in his name and on behalf of the people of Jordan on the 10th anniversary of the Tunisian "Victory". In his cable the King wished the Tunisian people good health and prosperity.

## banon war cost ael \$900m

AVIV (AP) — Israel's war in Lebanon has cost \$900 million, according to a report in the Israeli newspaper Haaretz. The daily Haaretz reported the cost of the war in Lebanon as being the highest in Israel's history. The report said that the cost of the war in Lebanon was \$900 million, which is more than the cost of the Six Day War in 1967. The report also said that the cost of the war in Lebanon was \$900 million, which is more than the cost of the Six Day War in 1967.

## htist militias h in N. Lebanon

OLI (R) — Two mostly Christian militias exchanged machine-gun fire Thursday in a valley in northern Lebanon about 50 kilometres north of Beirut for the second consecutive day. The fighting was along a line dividing territory held by the "Marada" (giant) militia of former President Elias Hrawi, who lives in Beirut, and the Falangists, a militia of former President Elias Hrawi, who lives in Beirut, and the Falangists, a militia of former President Elias Hrawi, who lives in Beirut.

## at Assad ends iet visit

COW (R) — Syrian Vice-President Rifaat Al-Assad left on Friday after four days of talks with Israeli leaders, the official Syrian news agency SANA said. The report said that the Syrian Vice-President Rifaat Al-Assad left on Friday after four days of talks with Israeli leaders, the official Syrian news agency SANA said.

## y 'reprimands' army general

AVIV (AP) — An Israeli general has been "reprimanded" in connection with the death of two captured Iranian commandos after a hijacking in April, Israeli newspaper Haaretz reported Friday. Southern commander Major-General Bar-Kochba was "reprimanded" by Chief of Staff Lt. Moshe Levy in accordance with the recommendations of a military inquiry, the radio said.

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## U.N. condemns Iranian attack on Gulf shipping

# Iraqi jets raid 2 major Iranian oil installations

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said early Friday its air force successfully raided two major Iranian oil installations Thursday while the United Nations demanded a permanent halt to Iranian air attacks on neutral shipping in the Gulf.

An Iraqi military spokesman announced on Baghdad television that the oil refinery at Tabriz, in northwest Iran, and an oil pumping station in the Kharrab area had been hit "accurately and effectively" in two attacks.

He gave no details of damage caused by the attacks, but said an Iraqi aircraft was lost in the Tabriz raid.

Iraq's ruling Baath Party newspaper Al-Thawra said Thursday Baghdad would destroy Iran's Kharrab oil terminal in the northern part of the Gulf if Tehran launched a fresh Gulf war offensive and refused to seek a peaceful end to the conflict (see page 2).

Meanwhile, shipping and oil trade sources said at least two tankers chartered by Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation were running the gauntlet to lift oil from Iran despite reports that one of them had been hit on Wednesday. At the United Nations, the Security Council Friday condemned the recent attacks on Gulf shipping plying among the ports of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

In the case of attacks by Iraq on ships around the Iranian oil terminal at Kharrab Island, the GCC members have argued that these were "justified by the state of war between Tehran and Baghdad."

The resolution — adopted by a 13-0 vote — made no mention of Iraqi strikes against commercial vessels in Iranian waters. Nicaragua and Zimbabwe abstained.

The vote was a further demonstration of Iran's virtual isolation in the world community. The resolution, which had been toned down somewhat under pressure from non-aligned members of the council, condemned "recent attacks on commercial ships en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia."

The resolution makes it clear that the council's rebuke is directed against Iran alone. The resolution's preamble notes the complaint by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) against "Iranian attacks on commercial ships" on the Arab side of the Gulf.

The resolution re-affirmed the right of free navigation in international waters and sea lanes for shipping en route to and from all ports and installations of the littoral states not party to the 44-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

It also called on all states to respect the territorial integrity of neutral states and to refrain from any act that might lead to a further escalation of the conflict.

The council demanded that attacks on ships in passage to and from Kuwait and Saudi ports cease immediately and that there be no interference with vessels plying to and from neutral states.

It decided "in the event of non-compliance with this resolution, to meet again to consider effective measures that are commensurate with the gravity of the situation in order to ensure the freedom of navigation in the area."

Kuwait declines comment on reported request for U.S. missiles, page 2

Since April, when Mr. Karami named a cabinet that included several factional leaders, continued violence has killed more than 60 people and wounded over 420.

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## Ramadan begins

AMMAN (J.T.) — Friday marked the start of the Holy Month of Ramadan in Jordan and other parts of the Islamic World.

The Islamic Chief Justice's office issued a statement which was read out on television Thursday evening announcing that Muslims will begin a whole month of fasting during the day on Friday.

The statement urged Muslims to adhere to the true principles of Islam and to abide by its teachings.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs also issued a statement reminding Muslims of their duty to fasting, give alms to the poor and abide by the teachings and regulations relating to the Holy Month of Ramadan.

It said that arrangements have been made with Radio Jordan's Arabic service to cover religious ceremonies in mosques.

Throughout Ramadan, all liquor stores, bars, nightclubs and cafes will remain closed while restaurants, as a rule, will not open during the daytime.

The Ministry of Supply has taken measures to ensure the availability of sufficient supplies of food and has warned merchants against violations of supply regulations.

King attends Friday prayers

To mark the beginning of the Holy Month, His Majesty King Hussein attended Friday's prayers held at Fatima Al Zahra'a Mosque in Marka.

The King listened to Friday's sermon delivered by the director of preaching and instruction at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ahmad Helayyel who examined the virtues and the meaning of the holy fasting month of Ramadan.

In his preaching Dr. Helayyel also made reference to the national and pan-Arab role played by King Hussein in bridging Arab divisions and working to achieve Arab and Islamic solidarity.

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His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat attend Friday's, the first day of the holy month of Ramadan, prayers at Fatima Al Zahra'a Mosque in Marka (Petra photo)

## Hussein pays flying visit to Bahrain, reviews Gulf situation with Issa

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday night paid a four-hour official visit to Bahrain where he discussed with the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa the latest developments in the Arabian Gulf area in the light of the escalation by the Iranian regime of its aggression against Iraq and Arab interests in the Gulf, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Both King Hussein and Sheikh Issa stressed the need for close co-ordination among Arab countries and intensified efforts to confront dangers threatening Arab interests, Petra said.

King Hussein, the news agency said, re-affirmed Jordan's support for Bahrain and all Arab Gulf countries in facing the common dangers.

Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fahd Al Taleb and the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain, while Bahrain

was represented at the talks by Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Ibn Issa Al Khalifa, Interior Minister Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Khalifa, Under-Secretary of the Interior Ministry Sheikh Ali Ibn Khalifa and Bahraini Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Aziz Al Hassan.

The King returned to Amman immediately after the talks. His Highness Prince Mohammad was sworn in as Regent during the King's absence.

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in case any Gulf state is exposed to dangers by the Iranian regime, Iraq will take the necessary military actions," Mr. Jassem added.

In answer to a question about the escalation by Iran of the war in the Gulf area, Mr. Jassem said such an escalation is aimed at converting the whole area into an area of international conflict under the cover of the Iran-Iraq war and obstructing navigation in the Gulf.

Mr. Jassem went on to say that the present conditions prevailing in the Arab World demand that an Arab summit conference be held soonest.

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# Iraq vows to destroy Kharg if Iran launches offensive

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said Thursday Iraq would destroy Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal if Tehran launched a fresh Gulf war offensive and refused to seek a peaceful end to the conflict.

The paper, in a full page article, also said the next few days would see a further tightening of the blockade on Kharg Island, which is in an Iraqi-imposed war zone near the head of the Gulf.

"Iraq will destroy Kharg and wipe its oil installations from the map if Iran tries to mount a new aggression on Iraqi borders and insists on refusing a peaceful solution to the conflict," it said.

This was believed to be the first

time that Baghdad had linked its threats to cut off Iranian oil exports with a possible Iranian offensive.

The paper also said: "The forthcoming few days will witness a further tightening of the blockade on Kharg and other Iranian terminals... the oil installations on Kharg will be a target for Iraqi air raids for complete destruction."

Reports from both Baghdad and Tehran have said Iran is pre-

paring to launch a big new ground offensive on the southern front of the 44-month-old conflict and had mobilised hundreds of thousands of troops for the attack.

The Al Thawra article said Iraq had "postponed the destruction of Kharg Island in order to give the world the opportunity to exert further efforts to settle the dispute and give the Tehran rulers a last chance to revise their attitude."

Attempts by the United Nations, other international bodies and individual countries to end the war have all failed, Iran says it will fight on until the Iraqi government falls.

Meanwhile at the United Nations the United States, siding with six Gulf nations, called on the

Security Council on Wednesday night to take a clear stand against the expansion of the Iran-Iraq war through attacks on merchant ships.

The six members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) formally submitted a resolution condemning "these recent attacks on commercial ships en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia."

Iran was mentioned only in the pre-amble as being responsible for strikes against merchant vessels in the area.

An earlier draft, modified under pressure from the U.N. body's non-aligned members, would have singled out Iraq for strong and direct condemnation.

## Yugoslavia planning Gulf peace initiative

ABU DHABI (Petra) — Foreign Ministry sources said here Thursday that Yugoslavia was planning to submit an initiative to end the Gulf War in co-operation with non-aligned nations.

The sources said that the new plan was based on totally new concepts but did not disclose further details.

The Qatari News Agency quoted informed sources as saying that Yugoslavia had made contacts with a number of Arab states, including the United Arab Emirates, in order to sound out their views about the plan before further steps can be taken.

Both Iraq and Iran are members of the Non-Aligned Movement which is to sponsor the new Yugoslav plan, the sources said.

The new initiative comes at a time when the Organisation of Islamic Conference has embarked on new contacts with both Iraq and Iran in an attempt to end the conflict.

## Israel raises fuel prices by 10 per cent

AMMAN (Petra) — Fuel prices in Israel went up by 10 per cent as of Thursday night affecting petrol, diesel oil, and butane gas.

Israel Radio said that other basic commodities which are subsidised by the government like bread, cooking oil, milk, eggs and frozen chicken went up by eight per cent.

The latest rise in prices reflect the continuous rise in inflation in Israel which now stands at 400 per cent and also Israel's deteriorating economic conditions.

## Israel imposes 20-year jail sentence for stone-throwing

TEL AVIV (AP) — Military courts have been empowered by a new edict to sentence Palestinians to as much as 20 years in jail for throwing stones at Israeli vehicles in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, military sources said Friday.

The tough new regulation was ordered by Israel's military administration in the West Bank to discourage attacks on Jewish settlers, said military sources who spoke on condition they not be identified.

The regulation states that a 20-year sentence can be imposed on anyone convicted of throwing stones at a passing vehicle "with the intent to damage it or injure a passenger."

A 10-year term can be imposed for throwing stones that injure people, damage property or interfere with traffic.

## Kuwait declines comment on reported request for Stingers

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait declined comment Thursday on a Washington Post report that it had formally asked to buy U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

The Kuwait News Agency said an official source in the Defence Ministry declined any comment on the report, but confirmed that a U.S. military delegation was in Kuwait.

The Post story quoted a defence official in Washington as saying the Kuwaitis asked U.S. military officials in Kuwait for permission to buy an unspecified number of the missiles and were told that they had to make a formal request.

Kuwait Defence Minister, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, was in the United States last month for talks with U.S. officials and an extensive tour of military installations there.

On his return, Sheikh Salem

said he had been briefed on various U.S.-made weapons and that Kuwait would decide later on which it wanted to buy.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to confirm or deny the Post's report.

This week the United States sold 400 of the lightweight, shoulder-fired missiles to Saudi Arabia. A U.S. military mission is now in Kuwait studying that country's defence needs.

The Post quoted the defence official as saying "I guess they feel just as vulnerable" as Saudi Arabia to aircraft attacks in the Gulf war.

The paper said he also told it the Saudis were sharing with Kuwait military intelligence from U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes monitoring the Gulf from Saudi Arabia.

## U.N. chief to arrive in Jordan June 10 Perez de Cuellar to visit Middle East

AMMAN (Agencies) — The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is due to arrive in Amman June 10 on a three-day official visit to Jordan, during which he will be meeting with the Jordanian officials.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit to Jordan is part of a tour to some Middle East countries which will take him to Lebanon, Syria and Egypt. This is his first visit to the area since he took office in 1982.

Accompanying him on his visit to the Middle East area will be the eight high ranking officials from the U.N. General Secretariat, at the head of whom will be Mr. Brian Urquhart, the under-secretary general of the U.N. and Mr. Virendra Dayal, Chief of Cabinet.

"I am going to see whether... I can perhaps find some new formula for an accelerated solution of the problem," Mr. Perez de Cuellar wistfully told reporters at the United Nations.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar is due to meet the leaders of the visiting countries.

"I am going to listen to their views and then see whether we can draw some conclusions from my visit," he said.

The United Nations chief has often expressed alarm over the Arab-Israeli impasse and urged the revival of U.N. peace moves.

However, Israel and the United States are wary of the U.N., which they regard as biased in favour of the Arab side. They also fear that U.N. initiatives could enhance Soviet influence.

A Soviet-backed General Assembly proposal, supported by Mr. Perez de Cuellar, for a U.N.-convened international conference on the Middle East has been rebuffed by the West.

The Secretary-General, ignoring Israeli opposition, has repeatedly urged recognition of the rights of the Palestinians and the need to bring the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) into negotiations.

But his itinerary in the Middle East includes no provision so far for a meeting with PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

The timing of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's nine-day tour has been questioned in some quarters in view of the elections due in Israel on July 23 and the possibility of a power struggle in Syria.

The doubters also cite the continuing crisis in Lebanon, disarray in the PLO, and the fact that Ramadan fast began Friday.

"I did not want to wait much longer," the Secretary-General explained. There are always reasons for delaying visits, but in this case I wanted very much to go to the Middle East as soon as possible.



Javier Perez de Cuellar

sible. Aides said he was contemplating a further trip to the critical Gulf area, in July.

During his Middle East tour, he will inspect U.N. peacekeeping troops, including the 1,290-man force in the Golan Heights, whose mandate was renewed for another six months by the Security Council only Wednesday.

The council endorsed Mr. Perez de Cuellar's view that the Middle East situation continues to be dangerous.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar observed to a reporter that one reason he delayed the trip so long was that he did not want to raise expectations in an explosive area only to have them dashed.

When he took office two years ago, he declared his intention of serving a single term so that he could pursue an innovative diplomacy without thought of the consequences for re-election aspirations.

Many felt such considerations guided some of the actions of his predecessor, Mr. Kurt Waldheim.

## Left was victim in Egypt's elections

By Dina Matar  
Reuter

CAIRO — Egypt's elections this week ran true to predictions in returning President Hosni Mubarak's centrist National Democratic Party (NDP) with a huge majority and giving the right-wing Wafd a foothold in parliament.

Less predictably, the left wing was crushed. Leftist parties won no seats in the new 448-place People's Assembly.

The NDP took 391 and the remaining 58 went to the Wafd, a nationalist party originally formed in 1919, banned by the late Gamal Abdel Nasser, and revived this January when it struck an alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood.

At least seven Muslim brothers, calling for Sharia (Islamic Law) in Egypt, won seats on the Wafd ticket.

The left-wing Unionist Progressive Party and the Socialist Labour Party, which had a handful of places in an outgoing assembly, failed this time to win the minimum eight per cent of the total vote needed under new rules for a party to gain any seats.

The Wafd did as well as most independent commentators had predicted. The ruling party did better—the left had been forecast to win some representation.

"The popular majority elected President Hosni Mubarak and did not choose any other party," columnist Ahmad Bahieddin wrote in the semi-official newspaper, Al-Ahram.

Mr. Mubarak has succeeded in preserving Mr. Sadat's 1979 peace treaty with Israel, and an alliance with the United States that yields \$2.5 billion a year in civil and military aid, while pursuing closer links with other Arab countries.

Now, domestically, his party faces the possibility of the most coherent parliamentary opposition since Col. Nasser ousted the monarchy and banned multi-party politics, later restored by Mr. Sadat.

The Wafd comeback also restores a parliamentary voice to groups effectively disenfranchised by Col. Nasser's revolution, the Wafdist themselves and the Muslim Brothers.

The Wafd is led by Fouad Serageddin, 75, a veteran politician who was once King Farouk's interior minister. He is called "Fouad Pasha" by his admirers, an Ottoman honorific banned by Col. Nasser.

Wafd home and foreign policies do not greatly differ from those of the NDP.

But Wafdist say they will call for wider freedoms and restrictions on presidential and ministerial powers.

"We will form an honest, positive and constructive opposition," Mr. Serageddin said.

The Wafd has joined other opposition parties in accusing the ruling party of ballot-rigging and intimidation. Mr. Serageddin called the elections a "scandal."

Diplomats say a question now is whether the Wafd can turn itself into a real alternative to the NDP, or was it 15 per cent share of this week's vote just a reflection of middle class nostalgia for pre-Nasser days and a result of perhaps a temporary alliance with the Muslim Brothers?

## PLO concerned over Colombo's invitation to Israeli secret agents

COLOMBO (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Thursday it had expressed to the government here its dissatisfaction over Colombo's invitation to Israeli to help fight the island's separatist guerrillas.

PLO Ambassador Khaldun Abdul Rahman told a news conference that the Mossad, Israel's secret service, was helping to train the island's armed forces.

More than 50 members of Mossad were already in Sri Lanka, Mr. Abdul Rahman said, adding that the PLO had expressed its dissatisfaction while some Arab states had told the Sri Lanka government of their disappointment.

at the invitation to Israel.

Sri Lanka suspended relations with Israel 14 years ago but Foreign Minister Shivali Hameed told parliament last week that Israel would set up an "interests section" in Colombo with the United States acting as a "protecting power."

Mr. Hameed said the government had decided to "use the consultancy services of Israel in certain fields."

There was no immediate reaction from the government to Mr. Abdul Rahman's statement that it had brought in Mossad to help subdue the Tamil guerrillas.

Mr. Abdul Rahman's comments came amid mounting criticism of the government's move from opposition political parties and Sri Lanka's Muslim organisations.

The organisations have called on the government not to go ahead with the Israeli interests section and have urged Muslim ministers in the government to resign if the call is not heeded.

Mr. Abdul Rahman said he had expressed fears to the Sri Lankan government that Mossad could "act against the PLO and the Arab, Muslim and Non-Aligned countries."

## 'Israel stepped up military aid to Iran'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Former United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, James Akins said Israel has stepped up its military assistance to Iran.

Back from a trip to the Gulf countries recently, he says the American-operated AWACS radar planes based in the Saudi capital of Riyadh have been tracking Israeli planes flying north over Lebanon and Syria to south Turkey, where they lose track of them. But Israeli radar has picked up aircraft moving from there to Iran.

Mr. Akins assumes the "daily flights" are carrying spare parts and other military supplies. "You can be sure they are not sending cut flowers," he said in a telephone interview.

A State Department spokesman, however, said that although he "cannot categorically deny" Mr. Akins's charges, Israel has stated it has stopped supplying equipment to Iran, and the State Department has no evidence to the contrary.

Further, he held that the AWACS planes were flying patterns that would not provide information on Israeli flights. Still,

the spokesman admitted that Mr. Akins has good Middle East information sources.

Mr. Akins maintains that the Israelis are not telling the truth about their help to Iran. Mr. Akins, now a Washington-based energy consultant, also believes that the Iranians have obtained new weapons that could be "quite effective" in the tanker shoot now under way in the Gulf. He would not elaborate on this statement. Moreover, he suspects the Iranian Air Force is in better shape than many press stories would indicate.

In Israel's system of proportional representation, it takes about 26,000 votes to win a seat. Electors vote for parties rather than specific candidates and seats are distributed according to the distribution of votes. Israel has 2,657,429 registered voters over the age of 18.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Bloc and the opposition Labour alignment headed by Mr. Shimon Peres are expected to win between 40 to 55 seats each.

## 27 parties register for Israeli elections

TEL AVIV (AP) — Twenty-seven political parties have registered for the national elections July 23, a parliament election official said Friday.

The National Election Board rejected the applications of five other parties because they did not have the necessary 2,500 supporting signatures of registered voters.

Sixteen of the parties were unrepresented in the Knesset, or parliament, and polls indicate that of the new entrants, only one is likely

to win representation: Former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman's centrist Yahad (together) Party should get four seats in the 120-seat Knesset.

Many of the new parties are running on one-issue platforms, such as the abolition of income tax, rights for crippled soldiers or tenants' rights.

"Any Israeli citizen can register as a party if he can produce 2,500 voters' signatures and deposit 500,000 shekels (\$2,500) with the election board.

In Israel's system of proportional representation, it takes about 26,000 votes to win a seat. Electors vote for parties rather than specific candidates and seats are distributed according to the distribution of votes. Israel has 2,657,429 registered voters over the age of 18.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Bloc and the opposition Labour alignment headed by Mr. Shimon Peres are expected to win between 40 to 55 seats each.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.					
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 15:00 ..... Koran 15:30 ..... Children Programme 16:00 ..... Children Programme 16:15 ..... Croquetry Programme 16:25 ..... Religious Programme 17:30 ..... Ramadan Puzzle 17:30 ..... Arabic Series 18:20 ..... Islamic Programme 18:50 ..... Arabic Comedy 19:45 ..... Programme Review 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Arabic Series 21:40 ..... Arabic Play 22:00 ..... Local Programme 22:00 ..... Arabic Play 22:00 ..... News in Arabic 23:10 ..... Play Continued <b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> 18:00 ..... French Programme 19:00 ..... News in French 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:30 ..... Jennifer Step Here 21:00 ..... Documentary 21:20 ..... Saturday Variety Show 22:00 ..... News in English 22:15 ..... Feature film - Fire in the Sky <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM 6:00 ..... Light Music 6:30 ..... News 6:55 ..... Morning Show 7:00 ..... News Summary 7:30 ..... Morning Show 8:00 ..... News Summary 8:30 ..... Pop Session 9:00 ..... News Summary 9:30 ..... Pop Session 10:00 ..... News Summary 10:30 ..... Pop Session 11:00 ..... News Summary 11:30 ..... Pop Session 12:00 ..... News Summary 12:30 ..... Pop Session 13:00 ..... News Summary 13:30 ..... Pop Session 14:00 ..... News Bulletin 14:30 ..... Jordan Weekly 14:30 ..... Music 15:00 ..... Concert Hour 15:00 ..... News Summary 16:00 ..... Instruments 16:30 ..... Old Favourites 17:00 ..... Special Feature 17:30 ..... Music 18:00 ..... News Summary 19:00 ..... Top Twenty 19:00 ..... News 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Good Old Days 20:30 ..... Just a Minute 21:00 ..... News Summary 21:30 ..... Country Music 21:55 ..... News Summary 22:00 ..... Play of the Week		<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1413 KHz 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 That's The Time 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 A Treasury of Music 10:30 Britain of Britain 1984 11:00 World News 11:05 Irish Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 People and Politics 12:15 What's New 12:30 My World 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newswel 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Network UK 15:30 That's The Time 16:00 Saturday Special 16:45 News Summary 18:15 Saturday Special 18:50 World News 18:55 Commentary 19:05 Saturday Special 19:00 News Summary 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 Baker's Half Dozen 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Play of the Week: Figure's Marriage 21:30 Album Time 22:00 World News 22:05 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30 Too Many People 23:15 Football Highlights 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News 00:05 From our own Correspondent 00:30 New Ideas 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian <b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b> 1260 MW, 7200, 9565, 11740 11925 and 15210 KHz 06:00 VOA Morning News on the hour; news summaries, daily business reports, science and medicine, sports reports; editorial; world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary analysis; American viewpoints; features 17:00 News 17:10 The Week 17:20 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 American viewpoints 18:30 Press Conference USA 19:00 News 19:10 This Week		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b> <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * A collection of paintings and other works of art by local and international artists on show at the Alla Art Gallery. * "Festival de Cannes" exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre. * Exhibition of photographs "Remembrance" at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m. <b>FILM</b> "Les Paris Pluies de Cherbourg" by Jacques Demy at the Royal Cultural Centre at 09:00 p.m. <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267 American Centre - 44371 American Centre Library - 41520 British Council - 36147-8 French Cultural Centre - 37009 Goethe Institute - 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre - 4203 Spanish Cultural Centre - 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre - 39777 Haya Arts Centre - 665195 Hussein Youth City - 667181 Y.W.C.A. - 41793 Y.W.M.A. - 664251 Amman Municipal Library - 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555 <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Crusader Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b> This information is supplied by Alia Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. 1081 53259, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified. <b>ARRIVALS</b> 05:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:30 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ) 09:45 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 09:45 ..... Riyadh (RJ) 09:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 10:00 ..... Cairo (RJ) 09:45 ..... Dhahran (RJ) 14:25 ..... Larissa (CY) 14:40 ..... Kuwait (KU) 17:10 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF) 17:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:00 ..... Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ) 18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 18:45 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ) 18:50 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 20:30 ..... Cairo (MS) 06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ) <b>DEPARTURES</b> 05:10 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:30 ..... Agaba (MS) 06:30 ..... Athens (OA) 16:30 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 11:45 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RJ) 12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ) 12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 12:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:15 ..... Larissa (CY) 15:40 ..... Kuwait (KU) 19:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 20:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 20:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 20:30 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 21:50 ..... Cairo (RJ) 21:50 ..... Cairo (MS) <b>MARITIME TRAFFIC</b> Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: 02:49 ..... Fajr 04:20 ..... (Sunrise) Shiraz 11:34 ..... Dhuleh 12:15 ..... 'Asl 18:40 ..... Maghreb 20:19 ..... 'Isa		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Ambulance ..... 193, 75111 Firefight, fire police ..... 199 Blood bank ..... 75121 Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111 Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3 Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters ..... 350, 390 Traffic police ..... 56390-1 Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2 Municipal water service ..... 71225-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... (08) 53333 <b>HOSPITALS</b> Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44241-4 Akleel Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362 Madaba, J. Amman ..... 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4 Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131 University Hospital ..... 845845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158 Al-Musader Hospital ..... 66727-9 The Islamic, Abidhi ..... 665292 Al-Ahli, Abidhi ..... 664164 Italian, Al-Muhayreen ..... 777101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111 Army, Madaba ..... 91611 <b>IRBID</b> Dr. Adnan Al Naser ..... 2418 Sheikh Salem pharmacy ..... (-) <b>ZARQA:</b> Dr. Khaled Abu Hussein ..... 85001 Jabir Ibn Hayyan pharmacy ..... (-) <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television ..... 73111 Radio Jordan ..... 74111 Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311 Hotel complaints ..... 666412 Price complaints ..... 661176 Telephone: Information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Overseas calls ..... 17 Cable or telegram ..... 18 Repair service ..... 11		<b>MARKET PRICES</b> Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Bananas ..... 280 / 240 Beans (Muzammar) ..... 240 / 210 Beans ..... 240 / 210 Broad Beans ..... 350 / 300 Cabbage ..... 120 / 100 Carrot ..... 120 / 100 Cauliflower (white) ..... 230 / 200 Chick peas ..... 80 / 60 Cucumber (large) ..... 220 / 180 Cucumber (small) ..... 400 / 350 Eggplant (large) ..... 150 / 120 Eggplant (small) ..... 140 / 110 Garlic ..... 640 / 600 Grapefruit ..... 170 / 150 Lemon ..... 260 / 220 Mallow ..... 240 / 200 Marrow (large) ..... 200 / 150 Marrow (small) ..... 270 / 220 Mushrooms ..... 600 / 500 Onion (red) ..... 130 / 100 Onion (green) ..... 280 / 240 Okra ..... 1200 / 1000 Oranges (local) ..... 180 / 150 Oranges ..... 200 / 170 Parsi ..... 250 / 200 Pepper (sweet) ..... 300 / 250 Pepper (hot green) ..... 800 / 720 Potatoes ..... 140 / 110 Spinach ..... 200 / 170 Strawberries ..... 1800 / 1500 Tomatoes ..... 190 / 140 Water Melon ..... 150 / 120 Melon ..... 450 / 400	





Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat' Thursday holds a three-hour discussion with students from the University of Jordan who have excelled in their respective disciplines (Petra photo)

## 'Obeidat meets students

AMMAN (Petra) — Building confidence between the people and government officials is the task of everybody in Jordan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat said here Thursday.

Mr. 'Obeidat was speaking during a meeting at the Prime Ministry with students from the University of Jordan who have excelled in their fields, who called at his office as part of a programme drawn up by the university, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

The programme, Petra added, is aimed at familiarising distinguished members of the university with various issues of interest to both the country and its people.

Mr. 'Obeidat lauded the university's initiative in creating such an opportunity for people to meet national officials.

The prime minister said "building bridges of confidence between the official and the citizen is the responsibility of all of us since its positive effects benefit the people in all circumstances."

Confidence helps in the drawing up of priorities and ensures the alleviation of dissatisfaction while also contributing to mutual understanding, the prime minister said.

Mr. 'Obeidat then reaffirmed his government's interest in the problems facing young people and said that all governments should direct special attention to youth. For these people, he said, are the future leaders of the nation.

The prime minister briefed the students on the government's view of the main issues of the day and stressed the need to maintain standards in the sector while utilising modern technology and constructive thoughts.

Following this a general debate about students' preoccupations in general as well as the methods of teaching, and future work opportunities in particular took place. Mr. 'Obeidat explained the government's plans to improve the quality of education

## Work permits prerequisite for employment, says minister

### 'Jordanians to get jobs priority'

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian workers are to be given priority in filling vacancies in the local labour market, minister of labour, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, has said.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar was speaking in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, about new arrangements to organise the employment of Arab and foreign workers in Jordan, which will be effective from Saturday.

According to the new regulations, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said all non-Jordanian workers must obtain work permits from the Ministry of Labour as a prerequisite for gaining employment in Jordan.

These measures, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said, are aimed at protecting local workers and giving the ministry more information about the number of workers' their professions, nationalities, places of residence and place of work in addition to the names of their employers.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar said that such arrangements warranted the amendment of the current Labour Law to include a clause which makes the possession of a work permit on the part of non-Jordanian workers a necessity.

Another aim of these arrangements, Dr. Abdul Jabbar added, is to provide Jordan with the labour force required to implement development projects and to securing experts to supervise the operation of these projects once they are completed.

They also aim at securing the required number of workers to fill vacancies which Jordanian workers are not capable or do not

want to perform.

These vacancies are in the sectors of agriculture, nursing and construction not entailing special skills.

The minister said the economic recession in the area was amongst the most important factors urging the ministry to adopt such measures.

The demand for Jordanian labour, he said, has gone down while the rate of growth of the Jordanian labour force has increased at about four per cent annually.

This growth means that about 25,000 workers will enter the Jordanian labour market every year, a factor which will help spread unemployment amongst Jordanians, he said.

Speaking about the new amendment to the Jordanian labour law, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said: "No employer can employ a non-Jordanian worker unless he is in need of experience or qualifications which are not available in Jordan or if the number of such indigenous people is not sufficient to match demand."

The amendment also stipulates that in all cases priority should be given to Arab experts, technicians and labourers and that no workers should be brought back into the country without obtaining the prior approval of the Ministry of Labour, except in some cases for which arrangements will be made in co-operation with the Interior

Ministry.

The new permit will be valid for a period of one year or less and will be issued against a fee of JD 10 for Arab workers and JD 30 for foreign workers.

Employers, under the new amendment will pay a fine of no less than JD 30 for each month or fraction thereof which is in excess of the permit's validity.

In answer to a question about the methods the ministry will apply to supervise the implementation of these regulations, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said "Work permits are necessary for every non-Jordanian worker even if exempt from having to have a residence permit."

He added that the ministry has taken all the necessary financial

and administrative arrangements to organise the issue of these permits in accordance with the new regulations.

Labour inspectors will pay visits to companies and institutions to ensure that all non-Jordanian workers are in possession of work permits.

These measures, Dr. Abdul Jabbar said, do not mean that the ministry will agree to issue permits or to renew permits for every non-Jordanian worker who applies for them.

"We will study the request and will not issue the required permit if it is found that a Jordanian alternative is available," he said. In this case the non-Jordanian labourer will be asked to leave the country, Dr. Abdul Jabbar added.

## Abbadi to discuss Haj season in S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi left Amman Friday at the head of a Jordanian delegation on a week-long visit to Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Abbadi said that the delegation will hold talks with Saudi authorities to

co-ordinate the arrangements for the housing and transportation of Jordanian pilgrims during the forthcoming Haj season.

Jordanian transportation will be used to carry the Jordanian pilgrims while Dr. Abbadi will inspect buildings which have been rented in Mecca for Jordanian pilgrims.

## Company staff thwart robbers in wages snatch

AMMAN (I.T.) — The staff of a private company in Amman thwarted attempts by three robbers to steal JD 15,000 from the company's accountant last Tuesday and helped the police to apprehend the thieves on the same day.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that the accountant had been returning to his company from the bank with the salaries of the employees in his bag and had entered the entrance to the building when he was attacked by three men, aged between 18 and 22.

One of the thieves carried a gun with which he threatened the accountant, while the other carried heavy clubs with which he hit him in an attempt to force him to hand them the bag, the report

said. But, it added, the accountant's cries for help alerted the company staff who went to the aid of their colleague, as the robbers took to their heels.

A company employee was later able to give the police a description of the men and the car in which they escaped. The report said that it was one hour after the attack that the police were informed and immediately started a thorough search.

It said that the cat was spotted some hours later in the streets of Zarqa. It was stopped and its driver questioned by the police.

The driver admitted to helping the robbers escape and gave information which led to their arrest.

## U.N. information body for schools chief to persuade Jordan to join organisation

By Olga Mikhael  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — United Schools International (USI) is an international, non-governmental organisation which was established by an international conference held in 1961, in New Delhi.

USI is an organisation for disseminating information about the United Nations and its functions in the schools of the world to bring together the entire student community to build peace. USI enjoys consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the U.N.

Mr. Yiya Lal Jain, the USI secretary-general who is currently visiting Jordan to hold talks with officials from the Ministry of Education, told the Jordan Times that "the USI aims to promote awareness about the United Nations and its agencies in schools by organising seminars and programmes in support of international understanding and peace."

"We want to introduce our organisation to responsible officials from the Ministry of Education in order to enroll Jordan in the USI," he added.

### Membership

"Since 1961 we have approached many countries, 33 of which have responded and become members of USI," he said.

"We have also approached many Arab countries, but unfortunately not many have responded, only Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman becoming members of the organisation, but we are contacting the Jordanian government now to secure the presence of the Kingdom," he added.

"The USI, established its Arab regional office in Bahrain in 1982, which was jointly sponsored by the Bahrain national commission for UNESCO, the Ministry of Education and the USI," Mr. Jain said.

Regarding the objectives of the USI, he said "we are trying to build defences of peace in the minds of children. Also we want to inform students about the existence of the U.N. agencies and explain how international co-operation develops in these organisations."

We also want to "familiarise students with the activities of the U.N. and U.N. agencies and to encourage the exchange of views, information and correspondence among school students in different countries with a view to strengthening the international understanding," he added.

### Agreements

Concerning his visit to Jordan, Mr. Jain said "I have reached agreements with the director of the social activities division at the Ministry of Education."

"The first agreement is to hold

an Arab regional competition in June on environmental education for secondary schools with the purpose of creating awareness about the environment, air and water pollution, and the role of forests in protecting the environment," he continued.

"This competition is to be sponsored jointly by the regional office for West Asia of the U.N. environmental programme and the regional office of USI," he said.

"So far agreements have been reached with Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar who have already shown interest in this competition," he added.

"Another agreement was reached between the USI and the Ministry of Education to sponsor a mobile painting exhibition of children from Jordan, Japan, India, and some countries in the Gulf," he said.

"The USI has so far organised six Asian regional seminars on teaching about the U.N. and UNESCO, and two Arab regional

seminars in Bahrain". The USI also organised a lecture and discussion on disarmament and development in New Delhi in 1983 and Bahrain in 1984," he added.

"Other activities that the office is doing is publishing a quarterly magazine called 'Workshop for Peace,' distributing materials on the U.N. among schools on and around U.N. day. The USI Arab regional office also offers educational consultancy, publication of educational journals and orientation courses," he said.

Mr. Jain continued: "USI is a non-profit-making, non-governmental organisation. Our finances are paid 50 per cent by the U.N. and UNESCO, while the rest is raised by non-governmental, business resources and through massive support from schools."

"In the coming few days, I am going to discuss with the Ministry of Education the possibility of publishing an environmental education research document about Jordan," he said.

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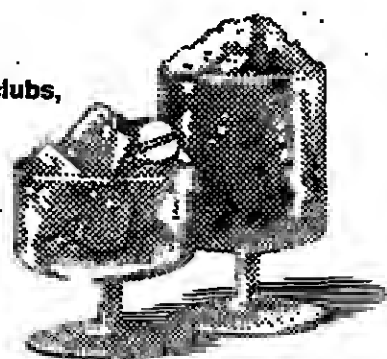
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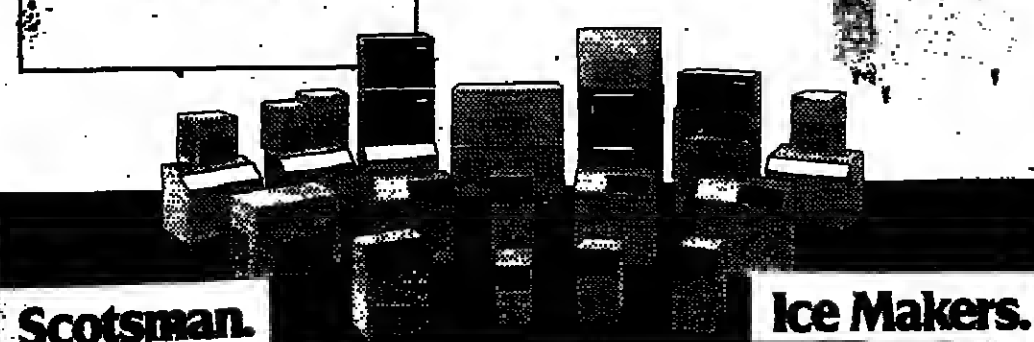
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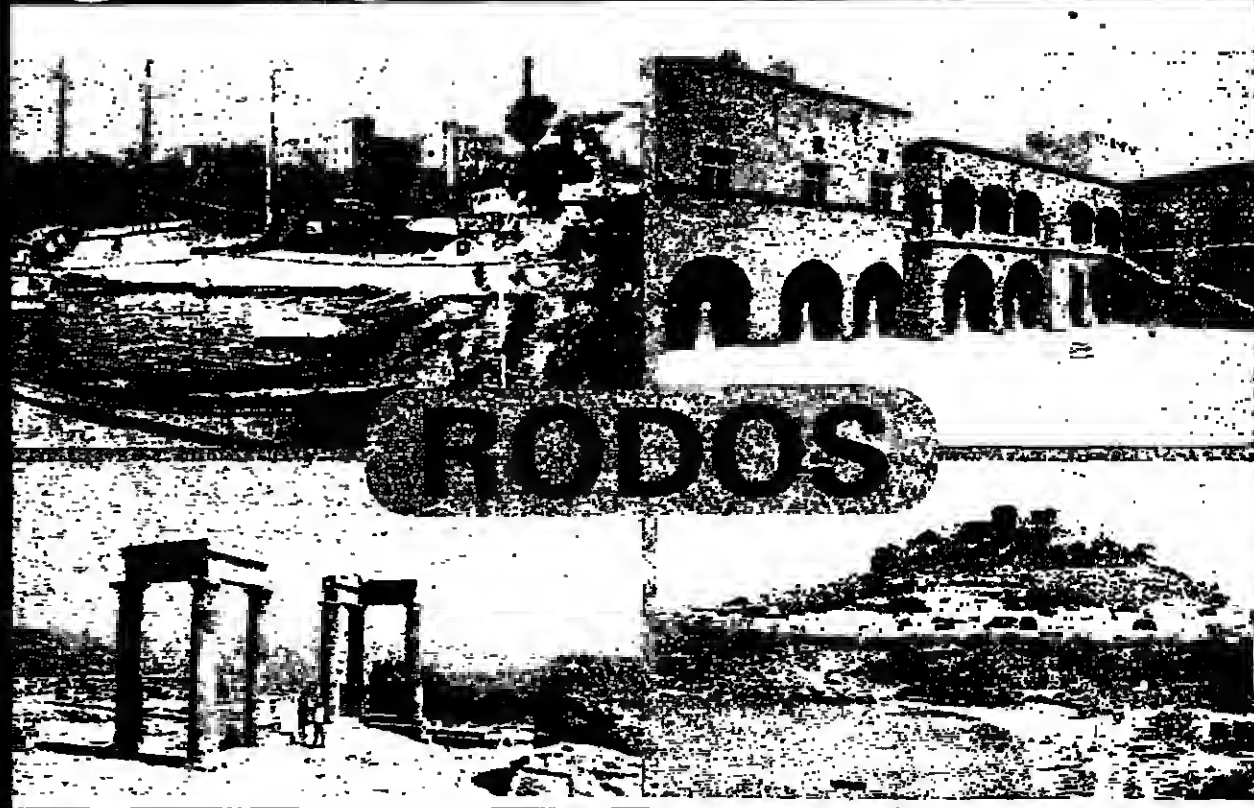
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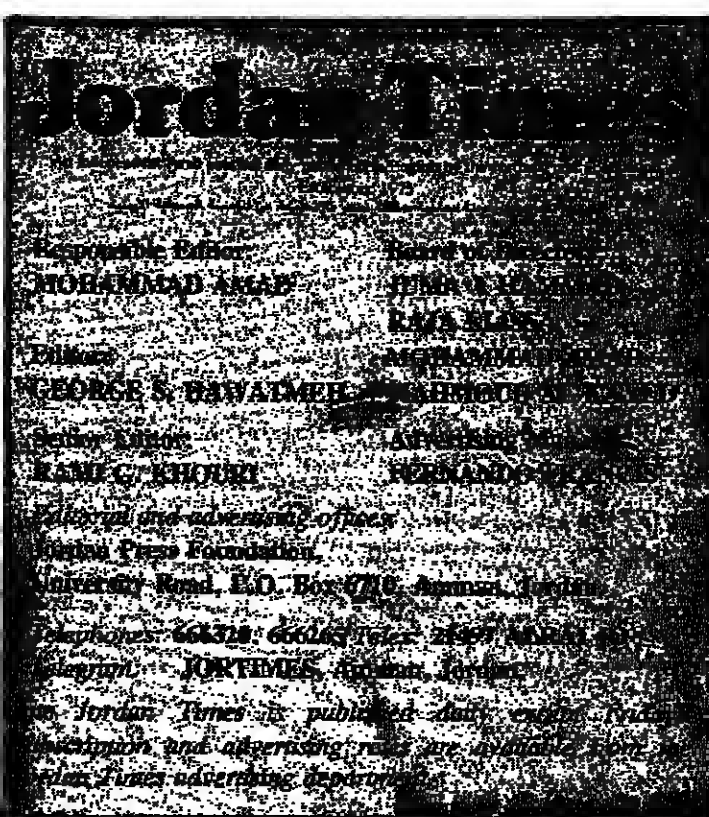
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## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday

## Al Ra'i: Perez repeats himself

THE STATEMENTS made by Israeli Labour chief Shimon Perez Thursday do not present a political programme, neither do they represent a clear-cut way for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict, presuming that the forthcoming Israeli elections will bring the labour party to power.

The clear and specific thing in what Mr. Perez had said was the undertaking to withdraw the Israeli forces from Lebanon within a period ranging between three and six months after assuming power. As for his promises to invite the moderate Arab countries to negotiations with Israel and free freezing settlements in the densely populated Arab areas and to ease tensions and restrictions imposed on Arab citizens these do not seem to touch upon the core of the Palestinian question, because such promises do not imply that the rights of the Palestinian people in its land and in self-determination be recognised by Israel.

The negotiations themselves are not an end, but a means which should be preceded by recognition of the end which Perez has ignored. The classification by Israel of the Arabs as radical and moderate for exclusion purposes from negotiations. Thus it is quite evident from Perez's statements that he did not commit to taking any clear and specific stand as a first step for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## Al Dustour: Mixing cards

ALL PARTIES trying to mediate between Iraq and Iran with a view to finding a solution to the ongoing Gulf crisis should take into consideration two important principles.

First, guaranteeing the freedom of navigation in the Gulf, and exportation of oil by all the Gulf states, without any exceptions.

Second, putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

It is absurd to imagine that Iraq be deprived of exporting its oil through the Arabian Gulf ports after Iran has demolished the Iraqi oil installations there, and after Syria has closed the Iraqi oil pipeline along the coast of the Mediterranean sea, while Iran is still exporting its oil, and thus financing its aggression.

As regards the second principle, it is the only guarantee for restoring stability and peace to the Gulf area and dismissing the ghost of death and destruction from the whole area. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on putting an end to the war, which threatens the security and stability in the whole area. It is not sufficient to try to preclude the escalation of the war, as some parties in the United Nations Security Council have argued.

It is worth mentioning that Iraq has been and is still endeavouring to stop this war and has accepted all mediation efforts, decisions and proposals made in this respect, while Iran has been refusing all efforts to put an end to bloodshed.

The manoeuvres currently taking place in the Security Council to pass a general decision condemning the attempts to obstruct navigation in the Arabian Gulf without referring to Iran by name, is kind of evading the responsibility for defining the authority which has created the crisis, and worked on exacerbating it.

Thursday

## Al Ra'i: Violating international law

ISRAEL HAS been celebrating what its leaders call the unification of Jerusalem in defiance of U.N. resolutions, which denounced Israel's action as illegal. The celebration has been accompanied by a propaganda campaign directed against Jordan, accusing this country of abusing the holy places despite a world-wide recognition of Jordan's sovereignty over the West Bank and the security and peace it enjoyed under the Jordanian administration.

The campaign of falsehoods and fabrication of lies against Jordan is an Israeli attempt to cover up the crimes it had been committing in Jerusalem and other holy places in Palestine since the 1967 occupation.

It is a well-established fact that the Palestinian people and land under Israeli occupation have been subjected to oppression and have been witnessing continuous disturbances because of Israel's illegal measures and its criminal actions against the indigenous population. There has been no security or peace in the territory since 1967 and the holy places have been desecrated continuously by Zionist fanatics, and terrorist groups still attempt to demolish mosques and burn churches.

Over the past 17 years, Israel has done all evil things in contrast with the previous 19 years during which the occupied West Bank had enjoyed peace and security under Jordanian rule. The Zionist campaigns against Jordan can not change the facts, and they are mainly intended to cover up for Israel's continuous drive in build settlements and to evict the Arab population from their land. Israel's poisonous campaigns cannot deceive anyone, and they should urge Arabs to mobilise all their resources and unify their ranks with the purpose of liberating the occupied lands and save the holy places.

## Sawt Al Shaab: U.S. intervention

THE UNITED States is playing an irresponsible game at the United Nations Security Council, giving itself an excuse to intervene in the Gulf region. It is trying to put Iraq on the same level with Iran, the aggressor, and this can only urge Iran to be more obstinate and so the war can continue, thus allowing the U.S. to interfere in the Gulf's affairs.

The U.S. is in fact helping to escalate tension in the region rather than defusing the dangerous situation there. At the same time the U.S. continues to help Iran to pursue its aggression on the Arabs by supplying it with more and more weapons at a time when the Iranians began to feel the pinch and deep effect of the war on their economy. The United States is therefore helping Iran to continue the war, thus placing the Arab Gulf states face to face with a difficult choice: to confront the Iranian aggression or accept U.S. hegemony and place their whole destiny in the hands of Washington.

Safeguarding the security and peace in the Gulf cannot be achieved through U.S. fleets, but rather through a unified Arab stand behind Iraq to force Iran to end the war and so end the Gulf conflict that has been raging for the past four years.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

## Turkey's NATO role 'overshadows human rights'

By Franz Schurmann

THERE IS one Middle Eastern country which jumps in and out of the news in the U.S.: Turkey. And the news mostly concerns human rights. Turkey has one of the largest populations of political prisoners in the world.

Despite the Reagan administration's opposition to human rights policy, public opinion in the U.S. has become sensitive to human rights violations. And that sensitivity has helped improve the human rights situation in several parts of the world. Take Argentina. 99 per cent of the credit for the vastly improved human rights situation in that country goes to the Argentinian people. But

the U.S. can take credit for 1 per cent. The ceaseless publicity about murder, torture, massive imprisonment finally convinced the big bankers of Wall Street that refinancing of Argentinian loans required some clean-up in the human rights situation. That pressure helped President Alfonsín move against the killers in the military and security forces.

The general impression about Turkey in U.S. public opinion is similar to what it was about Argentina. Informed Americans think of prisons filled with innocent people, of torture, of a country ruled by generals covered with medals. The images of Turkey's Gen.

Evren are not that different from what they used to be about Argentina's General Videla.

Turkish prisons were always bad. In the early 1970's, many Americans were arrested and sentenced to long prison terms because of drug smuggling. Americans saw the extraordinary film "Yol," begun in Turkey and then completed in Western Europe as the director was forced to flee for political reasons. Yol means "road" in Turkish. It became a metaphor for the prisoners in the film, for the director, and for his country, Turkey.

Like the Soviet Union and Lenin, Turkey has its own

modern "founding father": Kamal Ataturk. I still remember my father referring to him as Kamal Pasba. Ataturk means "father of the Turks," and Pasba meant simply general, a word I can still find in my Arab dictionaries. I also remember as a child stamp collector getting one of Kamal. It showed him in a Western tuxedo holding a martini. I thought how odd. Later I realised he was showing his total conversion to Western ways. The "Father of the Turks" decided to change Turkey's entire nature from Ottoman to Western.

He failed. Kamal also wanted to make Turkey all Turkish. Here he had some success. Till

the 20th century, there was in the lands that now make up the Turkish Republic a mixed population of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Kurds, Arabs, and many others. Now all have been Turkicised except for the Kurds.

And Kamal wanted to make Turkey as prosperous as Western Europe. Here too he failed. Turkey remains poor, despite some impressive economic growth in the 1970's. And there are over a million Turkish workers in West Germany alone.

But unlike Argentina, Turkey has a powerful friend in the U.S. Next to West Germany, Turkey is the most significant

NATO member. NATO and U.S. military installations abound. Turkey is the real power centre of the U.S. in the Middle East. Washington has high regards for General Evren. It says nothing about Turkey's human rights record.

Gen. Evren, like the Argentinian generals, is convinced that toughness will bring stability to Turkey. He may be right. Or he could just be on the same path as the Argentinian generals. The yearning for human rights is sweeping the world. And in addition, the Turkish generals face a foreign policy dilemma over the Cyprus issue that will not go away easily.

## Gulf Arab states, Pentagon, voters cool down Reagan's horses

By Jeffrey Antevil

Reuter

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, still licking the wounds of its failure in Lebanon, is being restrained from active involvement in the explosive Gulf war by Saudi Arabia and its allies, the U.S. Defence Department and American voters.

The administration's decision not to commit forces in the volatile Gulf region at this point is largely due to the stand taken by the Saudi-led Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) and civilian and military leaders of the Pentagon.

Also taken into consideration has been the sensitivity of the American voter in an election year, especially after the administration faced tough criticism for its use of military force in Lebanon where more than 260 U.S.

servicemen were killed.

Officials said Mr. Reagan's only option in the Gulf at this stage is limited to the indirect military action announced Tuesday in the form of new assistance to Saudi Arabia rather than a direct U.S. role in keeping the vital waterway open for oil shipping.

"The Saudis and most of the other GCC members are absolutely insistent that the U.S. military keep a low profile," one official told Reuters.

"This is just fine with (Defence Secretary Caspar) Weinberger and the joint chiefs of staff," he said, adding that they concurred in opposing U.S. military involvement unless stringent conditions are met.

The main condition is that Saudi Arabia and its GCC allies — Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates —

take the lead in responding with force to recent Iranian air attacks on Gulf oil shipping.

The Pentagon says that any military involvement in the Gulf would come only if the Gulf states publicly request it and provide air and port facilities for American fighter jets.

It also wants any U.S. intervention to be in concert with its allies, particularly in Western Europe, who are much more heavily dependent than the United States on oil from the Gulf.

The official said this would ensure that Washington would not find itself acting without the public backing of key allies and Arab moderates in a situation which could bring U.S. forces into a direct confrontation with Iran.

The administration Tuesday announced the sale to Saudi Arabia on an emergency basis of 400

advanced shoulder-fired Stinger air defence missiles and 200 launchers and a speed-up in delivery of other military equipment.

Washington also sent a fourth U.S. aerial tanker to join three already in Saudi Arabia to refuel American radar planes and Saudi fighter jets.

In addition to Saudi and Pentagon sensitivities, officials said Mr. Reagan was obviously concerned about the reaction of American voters to U.S. military involvement in the Gulf, with the possibility of casualties, in a national election year.

Mr. Reagan is seeking a second term in office in November, when the entire House of Representatives and a third of the Senate will also be up for election.

U.S. military leaders have been reluctant to use American forces without widespread public bac-

king since their unhappy experiences in Vietnam in the 1960s and early 1970s.

In the case of the Gulf, where Iraq and Iran have been locked in an inconclusive war for nearly four years, they are particularly wary because of what they see as extreme Saudi sensitivity about a U.S. military role and unwillingness to use its American-supplied weapons against Iran.

Saudi Arabia's conservative Sunni Muslim rulers are deeply worried about provoking Iran's radical Shi'ite Muslim regime into attacking Saudi oil installations or fomenting revolution among the kingdom's minority Shi'ites, officials said.

As a result, U.S. officials said they did not expect the Saudis to engage Iran's air force unless they are forced to do so by direct at-

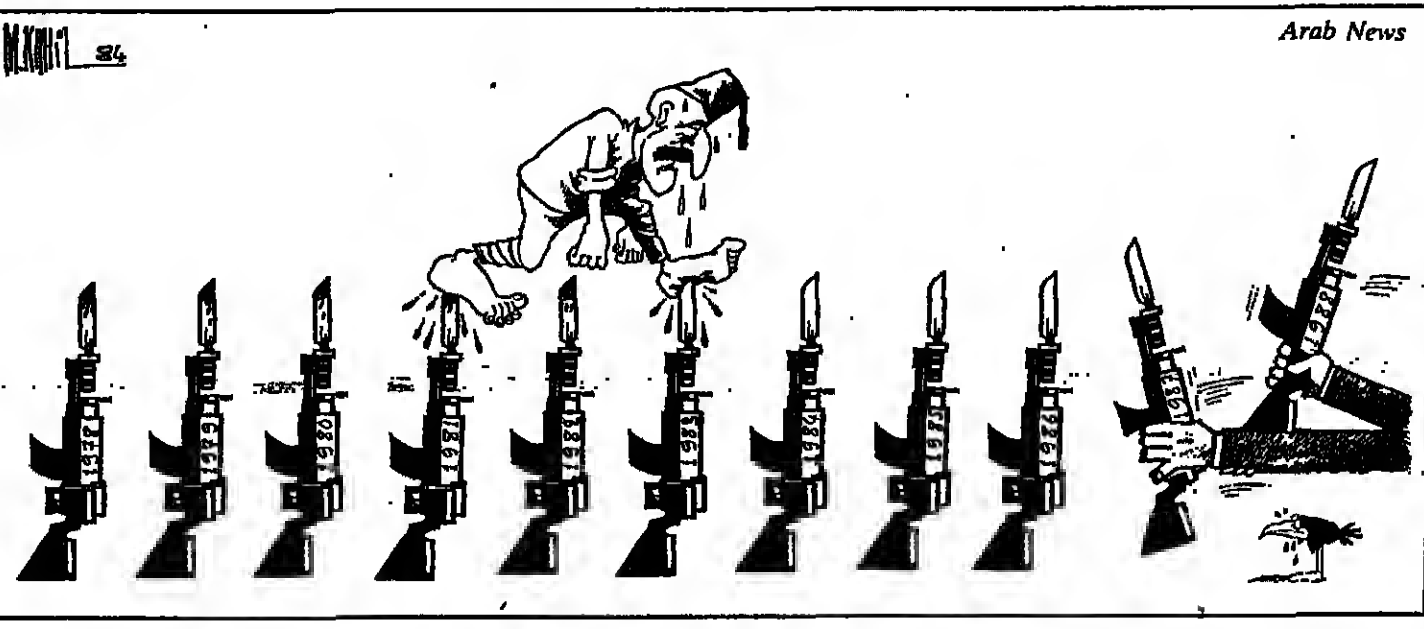
tacks on Saudi oil fields or other vital installations or other similar Iranian provocation.

Iran has said its attacks on shipping from Saudi Arabia are in retaliation for Saudi financial support of Iraq, which has recently been attacking ships carrying Iranian oil.

Of the six GCC members, only Oman has openly provided military bases for use by forces of the U.S. Central Command in case of a crisis threatening the Gulf.

"The Saudis have in the lead, showing that they are willing to tangle with Iranian pilots and making clear that they want U.S. help," one official said this week.

"Otherwise, we should stick to what we are doing — providing them with the weapons they need and staying out of the fray ourselves."



## Soviet press denounces D-Day memory

By Mark Wood

Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet press Wednesday attacked planned Western celebrations of the 1944 allied landings in Normandy and said the invasion was of far less importance than the fighting on the Eastern front.

Two commentaries on "D-Day" also charged that Western leaders delayed the offensive so Germany could inflict maximum damage on Soviet forces and staged the landings only when they feared Moscow might beat Hitler, single-handed.

The articles were the latest shots in a growing Soviet media campaign against the anniversary celebrations which has belittled the value of D-Day and suggested that Western troops had a relatively easy fight against the Germans.

Leaders of the nations involved in the June 6 invasion, including President Reagan, Britain's Queen Elizabeth and French President Francois Mitterrand, will take part in a commemoration on the Normandy beaches next week.

The Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta Wednesday branded the event an "American show" designed to give the impression that the U.S. saved Europe from the Nazis and was now protecting it from the Communists.

The article, by commentator Gennady Gerasimov, said Western leaders were trying to portray D-Day as the crucial turning point in World War II and cover up the much more significant role played by Soviet troops.

The official news agency Tass quoted military historian Yuri Plotnikov as saying the allies had held up the opening of the "second front" for two-and-a-half years so that Moscow would bear the brunt of the fighting.

"But in 1944 it became clear to the ruling circles of the U.S. and England that the USSR was in a position to defeat the fascist German forces by itself and liberate the nations of Europe."

Other recent articles have also charged that the allied leaders finally acted for two reasons: to prevent Soviet troops from sweeping into Western Europe and to ensure themselves a share in the spo-

ils of a defeated Germany.

Mr. Plotnikov said the West exaggerated not only the importance of the Normandy invasion but the fighting which followed.

"In scale, size and achievement, the military actions of the allies in France in summer 1944 bear absolutely no comparison with the offensive of the Soviet forces," he wrote.

Mr. Plotnikov said the Soviet Union destroyed 96 German divisions and killed 917,000 troops in the summer and autumn of 1944 while the allies crushed 35 divisions and killed 394,000 Germans.

Mr. Gerasimov said the Normandy invasion had been carried out "in easy conditions and without any real resistance from the German forces on the coast."

He added that the U.S., British, French and Canadian forces had suffered relatively light casualties. About 50,000 were killed during 70 days of fighting.

This was "significantly less" than the number of people annihilated by one British and U.S. bombing raid on Dresden the following year, Mr. Gerasimov said.

The commentator also dismissed as militarily unimportant earlier Western offensives against the Germans in Africa and Italy and said that they showed only that the allies had long avoided a "real face-to-face confrontation" with the Enemy.

The Soviet Union has long played down the role of the Western allies in the war and the importance of the deliveries of U.S. and British weapons and supplies for its own war effort.

The recent comments on the D-Day celebrations have been far more hostile than usual Soviet response to such events.

Western diplomats said the bitter recriminations appeared to reflect the current poor state of relations between Moscow and Washington and seemed intended to deprive the U.S. of any credit in defeating Hitler.

Some of the articles have also charged that the U.S. forces came to Europe as occupiers rather than liberators and warned Western Europeans that the D-Day celebrations were intended to camouflage Washington's true aims in the war.

## Papua New Guinea repatriates Irian refugees

By Peter O'Loughlin

Associated Press

SYDNEY — Papua New Guinea is preparing to repatriate some of 6,000 refugees who have fled fighting between Indonesian troops and separatist rebels in Irian Jaya, a neighbouring Indonesian territory.

Since February, the refugees have been travelling in increasing numbers across the wild and mostly unmarked border into independent Papua New Guinea. Their presence has made the Papua New Guinea government uncomfortable and strained relations between the nation of three million people and powerful Indonesia, with its population of 120 million.

The Papua New Guineans have agreed to the repatriation despite claims by rebels of the Free Papua

Movement that Refugees fear for their safety if they return.

Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu says the refugees will be sent back as a result of discussions with the Indonesian government. But "difficult cases" might be taken to a third, unnamed country, he said recently in Port Moresby, the Papua New Guinea capital. Seventy of the refugees have been charged as illegal immigrants to Papua New Guinea.

The large, primitive territory of Irian Jaya, with a population of 1.2 million, is a former Dutch colony that became part of Indonesia after a United Nations plebiscite in 1969. It shares with Papua New Guinea the island of New Guinea, the world's second largest island, just north of the northeastern tip of Australia.

The rebels have been spo-

radically harassing the Indonesians since the territory came under Jakarta's rule. The rebel movement gained strength after Papua New Guinea gained its independence from Australia in 1975, but Indonesian authorities have long considered the movement a small problem that can be controlled.

Papua New Guinea has banned reporters from the border area near Irian Jaya, effectively reducing press coverage of the rebel movement. The Port Moresby government announced Monday that it would ban reporters from the Australian Broadcasting Commission from Papua New Guinea as a result of an Australian television interview with Irian Jaya rebel leader James Nyaro.

In the interview, shown in Australia on Saturday, Mr. Nyaro said in poor, barely audible English that his forces would continue to fight Indonesia until they had established an independent nation in Irian Jaya.

Papua New Guinea officials claimed the interview was filmed on their soil in violation of a commitment by the network not to contact the rebels. An ABC reporter denied that any such commitment was given.

The bulk of the refugees are near the north coast Papua New Guinea town of Vanimo, kilometres from the Indonesian border.

Papua New Guinea officials are guarded in their comments about what caused the influx. Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu recently told the Associated Press that interviews with refugees indicated they had fled because of "widespread fear" over activities around their villages.

## Dutch favouring a moralistic touch

By Ronald de Ligny

Associated Press

THE HAGUE — A Western diplomat, watching the Dutch government's indecision over whether to deploy cruise missiles, mused recently over "moralistic lunacy" in the foreign policy of the Netherlands.

But while the missile issue has subjected the Netherlands to broad criticism from its NATO allies, Dutch Foreign Minister Adviser Herman Schaper contends his nation's foreign policy is predictably based on "realism and well-understood self-interest."

At a Washington news conference last week, President Ronald Reagan said he feared that other small Western European nations "might follow suit" if the Netherlands decides not to deploy the cruise medium-range missiles, which are strongly opposed by broad segments of the Dutch people.

The Dutch government, however, considers it more important to reach a missile decision backed by all shades of political opinion with the current centre-right coalition, than to fall in step with NATO at the cost of a possible domestic political crisis.

The Christian Democrats, senior partners in the governing coalition, are split over the deployment issue. Earlier this year, the party's parliamentary floor leader predicted there would be no parliamentary majority for full deployment of all 48 missiles allotted to the Dutch by NATO in 1979.

The junior partner right-wing Liberals vehemently support full deployment.

The coalition holds only a four-seat majority in the 150-seat Dutch parliament, which must approve any installation of the missiles.

The Western diplomat, from a fellow NATO country but who spoke last week on condition that he not be named, said he saw "moralistic overtones" in attempts by the current centre-right coalition government of Premier Ruud Lubbers to find a compromise solution to the scheduled deployment of the nuclear missiles here.

"Moralism does play a role, but mainly when it serves Dutch interests," said Mr. Schaper, a Dutch Foreign Ministry adviser on policy planning and a long-time student of Dutch foreign policy.

And he added that "self-interest" accounts for the Dutch waffling over missiles, which some NATO allies blame on neutralist and pacifist trends within this nation of 14 million.

"The basis of Dutch foreign policy thinking has always been a realistic assessment of the power balance in Europe," said Mr. Schaper.

"For a traditional merchant nation, stability and peace are of prime importance, and the pur-

suit of stability and peace is a realistic one," Mr. Schaper said last week in an interview with the Associated Press.

How to restart the now-suspended Geneva arms reduction talks, has always figured prominently in deliberations on the missiles by recent Dutch governments, which have voiced strong support for NATO, but have never viewed the Soviet Union with the suspicion shown by the U.S. administration.

The current anti-missile mood in this prosperous nation, whose collective conscience is reflected by its broadly-based peace movement, has been compared by pro-deployment political observers to the Dutch position in the 1930s, when the Netherlands tried to maintain its neutrality and failed to recognise the Nazi threat.

But Mr. Schaper said there are fundamental differences between the neutralist policy of the Dutch in the 1930s and the current government's wariness towards taking part in a deployment it fears could hobble chances of superpower agreement on nuclear arms reduction.

Fifty years ago, the neutralist line was advocated by shipping, trade and business interests, and traditionally, the Netherlands did not play a major role in continental political issues, except as they affected its commercial and colonial interests.

The Netherlands' inability to take a definitive deployment decision since 1979 was attributed by Mr. Schaper to the "strong decentralisation of Dutch decision-making" and the accountability of its parliamentary style of government to domestic political trends.

This tradition of accountability dates back to the 16th century, according to Mr. Schaper, when the Netherlands was a loosely-knit federation of seven autonomous provinces. That history has led to a tradition of taking policy decision by "consensus building" rather than by "railroading a decision on a 51-per cent majority basis," Mr. Schaper said.

It is that consensus, he said, which recent Dutch governments have been seeking on the missile issue, rather than simply stalling an unpopular decision, as many Western diplomats contend.

Mr. Lubbers' government is the fourth to wrestle with the missile issue since NATO's 1979 double-track decision to deploy the missiles in Western Europe while continuing to negotiate with the Soviet Union for an agreement to limit the number of missiles. The government's three previous attempts delayed a decision, after the centre-right government of Andries Van Agt accepted "in principle" the NATO missile deployment plan five years ago.

However, the Western diplomat, who deals with the missile issue on a daily basis, gave short shrift to the "consensus" concept.



## Life starts at 50 for Montreal Orchestra

By Paul Majendie

**MONTREAL** — Music critics have called the Montreal Symphony Orchestra "the world's best French orchestra", but less than 10 years ago its morale, finances and ability were at rock bottom.

Now, riding high on a wave of international acclaim, the orchestra is proudly celebrating its 50th anniversary with rave reviews across Europe, a cluster of recording awards and packed concert halls from its largely French-speaking hometown to Carnegie hall in New York.

That remarkable renaissance can be laid at the feet of one man — the flamboyant perfectionist Charles Dutoit who took over as musical director in 1977.

Called "the electricity conductor" by one English newspaper, Mr. Dutoit, 47, is a man of striking presence on the podium.

He demands the very best from his players and, with his own very physical style, coaxes it successfully out of them.

Montreal, a city whose civic pride sagged after the staging of the 1976 Olympics left it mired in debt, has been quick to hail the charisma of the Swiss conductor who brought international acclaim back to town.

A special 50th anniversary stamp was issued, the Bank of Montreal sponsored the orchestra's recent 14-city European tour, billboards acclaim Dutoit as the pride of the city and his recording of Ravel's "Bolero" is backing for an image-building television advertising campaign for Montreal.

But its record as an orchestra has not always been that sparkling. Born amid the gloom of the great depression, some of its first players were musicians thrown out of a job by the arrival of talking pictures.

In the 1960s, Zubin Mehta did offer Montreal its first real flair as conductor for six years. But by the 1970s, the coffers were so empty that an emergency fund-raising drive had to be organised.

Management and union problems abounded with the orchestra, and morale slumped. Into this morass stepped Dutoit, who had been working with the Berne Symphony in Switzerland and the Göteborg Orchestra in Sweden but was eager to establish himself in North America.

What better way than to start from scratch and, as he freely admits to interviewers here, "ideally it should be with a bad orchestra because you learn much more from a bad orchestra than from a great one."

"It's like learning how to drive a car and having a Rolls Royce as your first car. If that's how you do it, you'll never understand how the gears work," he added.

To get the gears going, he concentrated on building up a young orchestra in Montreal and strengthening the weak brass section.

Consciously aiming at the largely untapped market of late Romantic French composers like Ravel, he made a series of crisp and spontaneous-sounding recordings at the 18th century church of St-Eustache outside Montreal.

Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" won the Prix Mondial du Disque de Montreux. Twice the orchestra won France's prestigious Grand Prix du Disque.

For the former violin pupil from Lausanne, the critical and popular acclaim received on their recent triumphant tour around Europe must indeed have been sweet music to his ears.

It ranged from the hyper-critical audiences in Berlin calling for encores to the Journal de Geneve labelling their appearance there "a triumph for Dutoit."

The coffers are full now and should be overflowing by next month when American comedian Danny Kaye is to take over the conductor's baton for one night for a concert expected to raise \$350,000 for the orchestra and assure its future.

Hong Kong, Japan and New York are on the travel schedule for next season and the delighted and indefatigable Dutoit says: "The city of Montreal is calling the Montreal Symphony Orchestra 'the pride of the city.' I'm very proud of that."

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"It's like learning how to drive a car and having a Rolls Royce as your first car. If that's how you do it, you'll never understand how the gears work," he added.

To get the gears going, he concentrated on building up a young orchestra in Montreal and strengthening the weak brass section.

Consciously aiming at the largely untapped market of late Romantic French composers like Ravel, he made a series of crisp and spontaneous-sounding recordings at the 18th century church of St-Eustache outside Montreal.

Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" won the Prix Mondial du Disque de Montreux. Twice the orchestra won France's prestigious Grand Prix du Disque.

For the former violin pupil from Lausanne, the critical and popular acclaim received on their recent triumphant tour around Europe must indeed have been sweet music to his ears.

It ranged from the hyper-critical audiences in Berlin calling for encores to the Journal de Geneve labelling their appearance there "a triumph for Dutoit."

The coffers are full now and should be overflowing by next month when American comedian Danny Kaye is to take over the conductor's baton for one night for a concert expected to raise \$350,000 for the orchestra and assure its future.

Hong Kong, Japan and New York are on the travel schedule for next season and the delighted and indefatigable Dutoit says: "The city of Montreal is calling the Montreal Symphony Orchestra 'the pride of the city.' I'm very proud of that."

## The Arts bloom again in Argentina

The return of a more liberal climate has enabled Buenos Aires to resume its role as the cultural centre of South America, writes Jimmy Burns.

**BUENOS AIRES** — Slowly but surely Buenos Aires is recovering its status as the undisputed cultural capital of South America. The lifting of censorship; funds made available by the Culture Ministry; and the demise of the death squad as the minion of public morality have followed the return of civilian government under Mr. Raul Alfonsin. As a result the local arts scene is now a busy hive of talent, imagination, and experiment.

The city is still lacking good art galleries, the National Ballet Company verges on the amateur, and "fringe" still gets inadequate publicity in the local press. Nevertheless local theatre, in volume and quality, compares favourably with that of almost any large European or American city with the exception of New York and London. "Porteno" culture moreover seems to me to have that extra spark which accompanies pro-

found political change. Actors and actresses, who until a few months ago were on the military's banned "black list", have emerged in the spirit of those who contemplate the morning sun after a night filled with nightmares. There is a special energy about them.

The emerging Mecca of the "new culture" is the Centro Teatral General San Martin. A generous outpouring of new shows are being played out in 11 auditoriums competing for the attention of practically every taste and generation. On a good day the San Martin presents the visitor with a magical mystery tour from a live debate on Buddhism and Zen to a popular adult circus. In between there is a wealth of experimental theatre including a hard-hitting political play called *Knepp*.

The play, written by the talented Jorge Goldenberg, is an acute synthesis of the trauma of political repression. Lusiana Bra-

ndo gives a moving performance as the young wife whose only form of communication with her husband — one of the estimated 10,000-30,000 "disappeared" — is through a periodical phone call arranged by anonymous torturers. A glimmer of hope that the couple may one day be physically reunited is presented by Dr. Knepp (a convincing performance by Enrique Liporace), a sinister "scientist" who barges into Brando's room in the opening scene claiming to be conducting an investigation into the psychological reactions of victims of the state.

The plot twists and turns in on itself like a Borge's short story. Only at the end does it resolve itself in tragedy when Dr. Knepp reveals himself as a government agent bent on forcing his latest victim to accept the "disappearance" of her husband as irrevocable and justified. That one is never quite sure where symbols end and real people begin makes *Knepp* all the more disconcerting.

Elsewhere in the city current

new shows include a musical based on the life of Georges Sand; one-man plays on the works of the Spanish poets Lorca and Machado; a sophisticated if rather camp mime extravaganza; and good local productions of Dario Fo's "Accidental Death of an Anarchist" and Pam Gems' "Piaf". But as a mixture of sheer entertainment and measured political statement, Nacha Guevara's one-woman show "Aqui Estoy" (Here I am) stands in a league on its own.

"I've lived better times, bad times... watched winters pass, seen dictators die... only God knows what I've been through... and yet here I am," sings Guevara, interrupting a running monologue on her real and imagined history — "You don't know how much trouble I've had convincing people I'm no relation to Che," she jokes in one of countless asides.

The autobiography is no exaggeration. In 1975 Guevara took a premature final curtain when a bomb exploded in the hall of the

theatre, killing two people and injuring several others. Nacha fled the country and for nine years of exile roamed the world. She has managed to build up a reputation from Madrid to New York (where she was commended with an Entertainment of the Year Award for a performance at the Kennedy Centre), absorbing musical influences and tempering the bitterness she felt towards her own country.

Guevara has made a defiant and triumphant comeback with a breathtaking show which combines cabaret, music hall, jazz, rock and tango in a flight of contemporary musical diversity worthy of the best of Lloyd Webber.

There are moments when Guevara moves like Minelli, sounds like Piaf, but she never quite gives the impression of being a simple hybrid. Her originality is to be found in her physique and repertoire, both of which challenge the sensitivity of a local audience moulded for too many years on orthodoxy and stereotype.

From the moment that the theatre is plunged into darkness and a solitary icy spotlight follows Guevara's strutting long legs on to the stage, to the final encore when a painfully ironic "Don't Cry For Me Argentina" is delivered in Evita's own language, the show carries itself off with the self-assurance of a confirmed Broadway hit.

Two moments deserve special mention in that between them they demonstrate Guevara's versatility as actress and singer. The first is when she walks across the stage in total silence, turns on an old twenties gramophone and sings in perfect harmony to a recording of Argentina's most famous pre-war tango, Carlos Gardel.

The second is when she moves front stage and like a statue delivers the Hymn to Freedom written by Gianfranco Pagliaro. Guevara distinguishes herself in summarising the broken dreams and suffering which has made Argentina what it is. — Financial Times news feature.

## The togetherness that saves lives

Low birth-weight babies held against their mother's body "kangaroo style" survive — and mothers are cheaper and friendlier than incubators.

By Renee Sabatier

**LONDON** — Two Colombian doctors are pioneering an unorthodox, low-cost method for keeping underweight babies alive. They encourage mothers to act as natural "incubators". Their success means that the developed countries may have to re-evaluate their high technology approach to premature infant care.

For the mothers and babies treated by Drs. Edgar Rey and Hector Martinez, togetherness is a 24-hour a day business. Low birth-weight babies as small as 500 grams are wrapped against their mother's breast, where they remain until they have gained enough weight to keep warm on their own.

The babies are so small that they are not too inconvenient to carry around. Drs. Rey and Martinez say they "consider the newborn baby as a marsupial — like a baby kangaroo dependent upon its mother's pouch. We advise the mother to place her child directly on her breast so as to keep it warm."

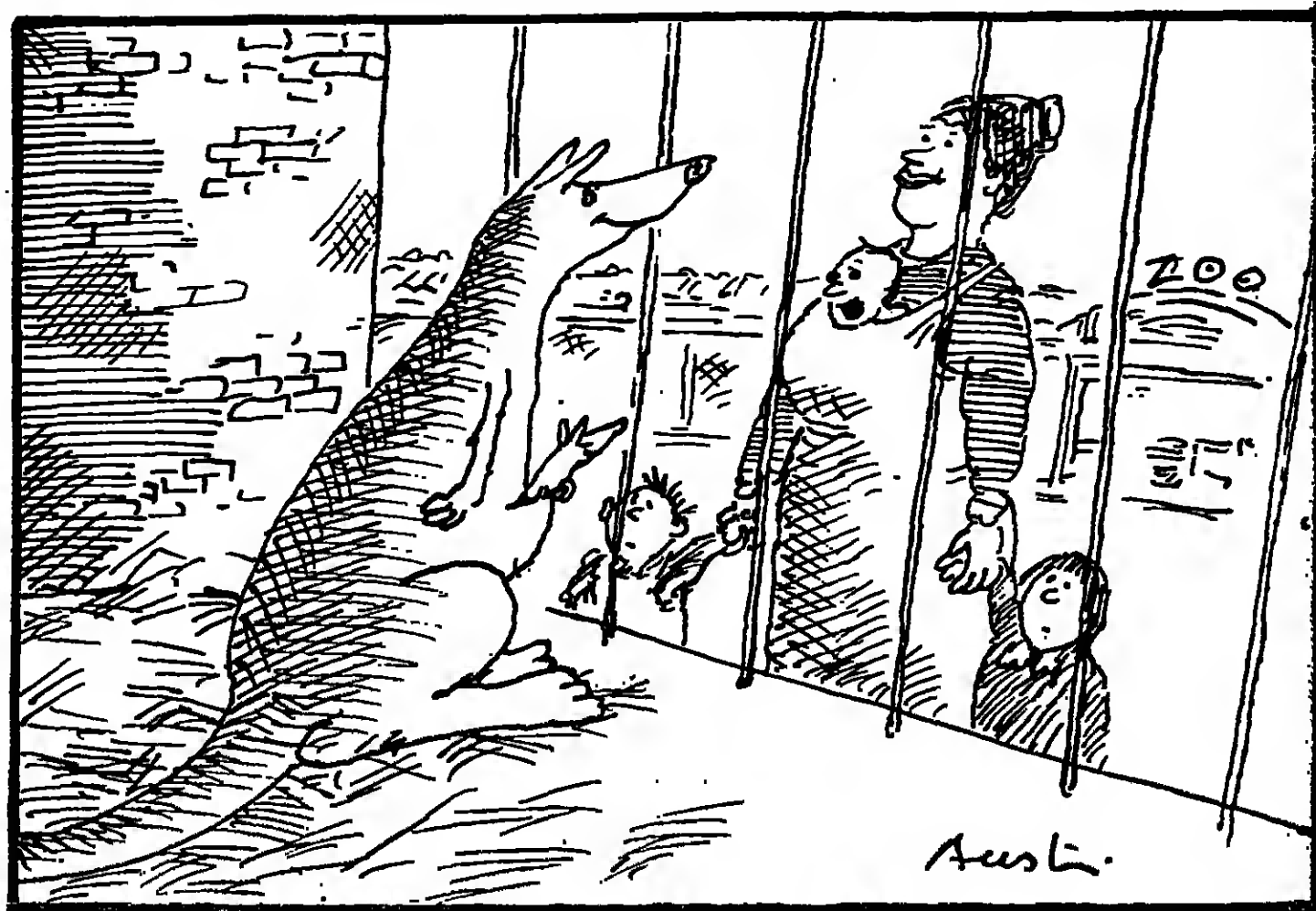
Both doctors were concerned that babies placed in plastic incubators are deprived of stimulation. They wanted to ensure that the mother-child bond could develop naturally, especially during the first crucial hours of the infant's life.

Departing from medical convention, Drs. Rey and Martinez began by encouraging mothers to breast feed incubated babies. Immediately they noticed a drop in gastro-intestinal infections and in the death rate among these infants.

"When the baby is breast-fed, it has the immunological protection of the mother through her milk," according to Dr. Rey. "This also eliminates the infection dangers a baby is exposed to when it is suddenly taken out of the incubator's 'protective' environment and placed in the generally unhygienic surroundings of a poor home."

Babies carried on their mother's breast not only stay warm, but are stimulated by her movements and the sound of her voice and heartbeat. They are likely to develop better motor co-ordination at an earlier age than unstimulated infants.

Survival prospects for premature infants in a developing country like Colombia are usually grim. Three years ago at the San Juan de Dios Hospital in Bogota, half the babies born weighing less than 2,000 grams died. Today, thanks to Rey and Martinez, 95 per cent of them survive. In the 500-1000 gram (1.1 - 2.2 pounds) category, where not a single baby used to survive, 75 per cent now live.



Hallo, we must have the same doctor

Drs. Rey and Martinez encourage mothers to take their babies home as soon as they are certain that the infant suffers from nothing other than low weight. A newborn weighing 1,700 grams or more usually leaves within 48

hours of birth, while very small babies can remain for up to 12 days.

Saving a low birth-weight baby by "high-tech" in a developed country may cost as much as \$100,000. The Rey-Martinez

programme reduces the need for incubators, which range in price from \$2,000 to \$12,000. It also shortens hospital stays and results in less use of antibiotics, fewer transfusions and laboratory tests. Endorsed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Bogota experience is relevant for both industrial and developing countries. It demonstrates that expensive equipment for the care of most premature babies may now be redundant. — Earthscan

## Beware lead excesses

Excessive concentration of lead-content in the human organism may cause a broad variety of troubles such as headache, muscular pain, spastic conditions in the intestinal area, anemia, somnolent disorders, and other complaints and disturbances. Especially exhaust gases of cars are a major factor of distortion of the normal environmental balance by a high-grade lead-content air pollution of the atmosphere. To counter this danger, scientists of the Department for Technical

Physics at the Vienna Institute of Technology, working in co-operation with physicians of Vienna University Clinics, have developed a new therapy to curb excessive lead-content in the organism by a rate of up to 50 per cent with the aid of calcium-phosphorus tablets combined with doses of ascorbic acid (vitamin C). Tests in occupationally imperiled groups (policemen, gas station attendants, taxicab drivers) showing best results. — News from Austria.

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## UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN LANGUAGES CENTRE ANNOUNCES

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will be offered this summer from 11th of June till 8th of August. Classes meet in the morning 20 hours per week Saturday-Wednesday. Three levels of instruction will be available: Beginning, intermediate, and advanced. The course fee is JD 100.

Those interested in registering for the course, please call at the Language Centre, University of Jordan, between 9th and 13th of June.

## IOC chief says Olympic Games victim of cold war

PARIS (AP) — The Los Angeles Olympic Games are a victim of the cold war, and the threat of boycotts and similar problems must be taken into account in determining the site of future games, Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Friday.

Samaranch told a news conference the irreversible Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Games is linked with "the political tension in the world between the United States and the Soviet Union, and we are paying for this tension."

He stressed that the IOC decision to hold the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul, South Korea, was definitive, but declined to comment on the 1992 site, sought by Paris and Barcelona.

In reply to a question, Samaranch declined to cast doubt on the official Soviet justification for

the boycott — alleged inadequate security measures — or to describe it as Soviet revenge for the American-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games.

The United States, West Germany and Japan boycotted the Moscow Games, while the Soviet Union and 12 other countries are boycotting Los Angeles.

Samaranch said official entries received from a record total of 132 countries despite the Soviet boycott assured the success of the Los Angeles Olympics.

Samaranch refused to express a preference between the rival can-

didates of his home town, Barcelona, and Paris — announced earlier Friday by French President Francois Mitterrand — for the 1992 Olympics.

The Olympic Games are staged in a different city every four years, and the decision for 1992 will not be made until the IOC's 1986 meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Samaranch declared that the successive big power boycotts of the Moscow and Los Angeles Games would oblige the IOC in future "to pay great attention not to look only to the technical qualifications of host cities, but also to their political situation."

The members of the IOC, the ultimate authority for all Olympic Games, are elected for life and are replaced by the other members on a ratio of one or two by country.

### UAE seeks

### Brazil's former manager

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Carlos Alberto Parreira, former manager of Brazil's national soccer team, said he had been offered a three-year contract in the United Arab Emirates.

Parreira, who resigned in March as the national squad manager and recently led Rio's Fluminense to their first national league title, said he would meet Arab officials in New York to discuss the terms of the offer.

## Liverpool's professionalism too much for Italy's Roma

ROME (R) — The European Soccer Cup came thrillingly back to life in the Olympic stadium here Wednesday night when Liverpool claimed the trophy for the fourth time after an agonising penalty shoot-out with Roma.

After the disappointments of recent years, the 29th Champions' Cup final fully lived up to expectations and the nerves of the 70,000 crowd tingled right up to the moment Alan Kennedy slotted the winning penalty past Roma goalkeeper Franco Tancredi.

Roma may rightfully feel aggrieved that having held Liverpool winners in 1977, 1978 and 1981, to 1-1 after 120 minutes, they did not deserve to lose in such a manner.

But nothing should be allowed to detract from the quality of Liverpool's performance.

As usual, they were the ultimate professionals, overcoming an excellent Roman side in front of their own fans to complete an unbeaten run away from home in this season's competition despite potentially hazardous visits to Lisbon, Bilbao, Bucharest and finally Rome.

Both managers agreed a replay would have been a preferable way of deciding the outcome but Joe Fagan, who has led Liverpool to a glorious treble in his first season in charge, pointed out:

"It's not easy arranging a European Cup final at short notice. I'm never happy with penalty decisions, but someone had to win and it turned out to be us."

The 61-year-old Fagan, who has masterminded Liverpool to victory in the European Cup, English League Championship and League Cup since taking over from Bob Paisley, assembled his players at the end of extra time and told them: "I am proud of you all, and no matter what happens in the next few minutes, that will not change."

What did happen was that Liverpool netted four of their five attempts — the luckless Steve Nicol, who had the unenviable task of starting the lottery, being the only culprit — while Italian World Cup heroes Bruno Conti and Francesco Graziani both blasted their shots high over the crossbar.

Ironically, Conti and Graziani were Roma's two best players, though neither came close to matching the performance of Liverpool captain Graeme Souness, who turned in one of the great European Cup final displays of all

time. Souness, who appears nonchalant to the point of arrogance on the pitch, took hold of the mid-field right from the kickoff and Liverpool's 15th minute opener by Phil Neal was due reward for their early pressure.

Neal, the only Liverpool player to have featured in all four finals, netted from close in after goalkeeper Tancredi had dropped a Sammy Lee cross under pressure from Ian Rush.

The Italians, unaccustomed to seeing goalkeepers challenged in such a way, were far from pleased and striker Roberto Pruzzo — who later scored the breathtaking equaliser — said: "Roma didn't make any mistakes. The only mistake came from the referee (Sweden's Erik Fredriksson). Tancredi already had the ball in his hands when challenged and the goal should never have been allowed."

## FIFA to announce new Olympic soccer teams

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) will announce next week replacement for the Soviet, Czechoslovak and East German soccer teams boycotting the Olympic football tournament in Los Angeles, a FIFA spokesman said Friday.

FIFA president Joao Havelange, who is to make the decision, must wait however, for formal expiration of the Saturday

deadline when nations must declare their participation in the 1984 Summer Games, FIFA spokesman Guido Tognoni said.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) which set the June 2 deadline, said in Moscow Thursday there was "no hope" that the Soviets will reverse their boycott of the July 28-Aug. 12 Los Angeles Games.

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### ROMELECTRO FOREIGN TRADE CO. — AMMAN BRANCH BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1983

LIABILITIES	JD	FILS	JD	FILS	ASSETS	JD	FILS	JD	FILS
<b>HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT</b>					<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>				
Romelectro Co. - Bucharest	804703	783			Vehicles and equipment	347347	000		
Less accumulated losses					Less accumulated depreciation	141631	320	205715	680
(Note 4)	435056	780	369647	003	Furniture, fixtures and appliances	6048	000		
					Less accumulated depreciation	2624	620	3423	380
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					Tools			6478	288
Creditors	60957	591			<b>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</b>			215617	348
Accrued rents	6780	000			<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
	437364	594			Jordan Electricity	104579	766		
					Authority	95	194		
					Debtors	114605	191		
					Retention money	420	851		
					Material on site	1156	665		
					Cash at Arab Bank	889	579	221747	246
					Cash in hand			437364	594

The attached notes to these financial statements form an integral part of these statements  
**GENERAL MANAGER** **AUDITORS' REPORT** **FINANCIAL MANAGER**

We have examined the Balance Sheet of ROMELECTRO FOREIGN TRADE CO. — Amman Branch (Foreign Limited Co) as at 31st December, 1983, and the related Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and to the accounting records of the Company, the attached Balance Sheet presents fairly the financial position of ROMELECTRO FOREIGN TRADE CO. — Amman Branch as at 31st December, 1983.

Amman, 17th April, 1984

BAWAB & CO.  
Amman

### ANSALDO SOCIETA GENERALE ELETTROMECCANICA S.P.A. JORDAN BRANCH AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1983 BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	JD	FILS	JD	FILS	LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	JD	FILS	JD	FILS
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					Accrued audit fees			600	000
Cash in hand	4078	816			<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			813596	701
Cash at Grindlays Bank	9798	701			<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			200	000
Deposits (Note 3)	1015	000			Furniture			813796	701
Jordan Electricity	785700	269			<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>				
Authority	11862	915			<b>HEAD OFFICE FUND</b>				
Ansald Iraq	1741	200	814196	701	Registered Capital			10000	000
Accounts receivable					in Jordan				
					Ansald Genoa - Italy	2575418	005		
					Less: accumulated losses	1771821	304	803796	701
					(Note 5)			813796	701

The attached Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these statements

**RESIDENT SITE MANAGER**

### AUDITORS' REPORT

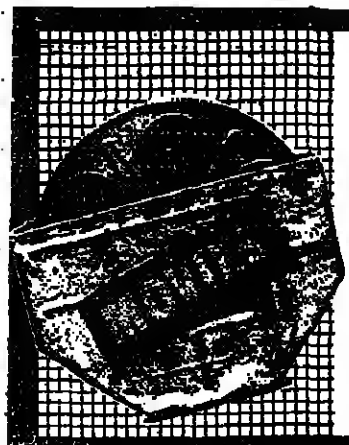
We have examined the Balance Sheet of ANSALDO SOCIETA GENERALE ELETTROMECCANICA S.P.A. Jordan Branch (Foreign Limited Co.) as at 31st December, 1983, and the Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the books and vouchers of the Company and to the information and explanations given to us, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement present fairly the financial position of ANSALDO SOCIETA GENERALE ELETTROMECCANICA S.P.A. Jordan Branch as at 31st December, 1983, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.

Amman, 13th May, 1984.

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**THE WIDOW** (Colour) Italian  
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

**Cinema** Tel: 30126  
**BASMAN**  
**THE PIE** (Colour) Italian  
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

**Cinema** Tel: 22117  
**PALESTINE**  
**1- THE TWINS** "Indian Film"  
**2- FIST OF GOLD** "Karate" (Colour)  
Performances: 12-3-7

**Cinema** Tel: 22198  
**RAGHADAN**  
**AWIZ EMAM AWIZ YEHEB** (Colour) Arabic  
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

مكتبة الامم



## Gold awaits return as investment favour

LONDON — Gold is out of favour as an investment at present.

The past year has been one of the duller periods in both the physical and futures markets for some time and prices have remained under constant pressure, locked in a relatively narrow range ever since they collapsed so dramatically in February last year.

Even more surprising, the gold market has signally failed to respond to the many political and monetary crises during the past year which in the past would have sent prices soaring.

Investors appear to have lost interest in gold as a haven for safety against the many uncertainties that threaten world peace and economic stability.

The question worrying both holders and producers of gold is whether this lack of investment interest is a permanent condition or merely a temporary phase.

Have the wild price fluctuations of the past few years ruined gold's traditional role as a reserve asset of last resort? Have investors become too sophisticated to rely on a barbaric relic — a metal of little use obtained with such great effort, often from the bowels of the earth?

All history suggests that this is not the case and that gold will soon come back into favour when inflation gathers pace again in the developed countries and investors become disillusioned once more with the value of money and other paper investment assets.

Undoubtedly the major reason for the lackluster conditions in the gold market during the past year has been the strength of the dollar and relatively high interest rates — bearing in mind the cutback in inflation.

This has persuaded investors even during times of political or economic "shocks" to prefer the dollar as a safe, and more profitable, haven for their funds.

Gold is after all a sterile investment offering no dividends or interest payments, so it is a costly asset during periods of booming stock markets and high interest rates.

However, with the U.S. budget deficit reaching unmanageable proportions it seems only a matter of time, perhaps until the presidential election, before inflation will start roaring ahead again and the value of the dollar weaken considerably. Then there could be a rush back into gold.

At the same time the low dollar

price and economic recovery in the U.S. has boosted both jewellery and industrial demand for gold back to more normal levels, with disposable incomes rising once again.

This trend should gather pace in the next few months, especially in Europe, where consumption of gold has been running at abnormally low levels.

It is perhaps not generally appreciated that while the dollar price of gold has been relatively low and well below the records reached in 1980, the cost of gold in most other currencies has been rising in line with the strength of the dollar.

For example, the average sterling price of gold last year in the U.K. at £279.12 a fine ounce was the highest ever, exceeding the previous average peak of £263.74 reached in 1980.

The same applies to many other countries whose currencies have dropped sharply against the dollar.

Now, with the upward trend in the dollar being reversed in many areas, the price of gold is coming down substantially in local currency terms and this can be expected to help stimulate consumption.

On the supply side, sales by the Soviet Union have fallen sharply to something like only 60 tonnes last year against over 200 tonnes in previous years.

The Russians have been withdrawing from the market whenever the price falls below \$400 an ounce.

So far the depreciation of the rand against the dollar has protected South African mines against the fall in the dollar price of gold to a large extent but once again this situation is unlikely to last for much longer if the dollar comes under pressure.

At the same time the expansion of gold production in the rest of the world is likely to be discouraged, or slowed down, by the easier trend in gold prices.

Nevertheless, even if supply and demand for gold move closer into balance, the key to future price movements lies with investors, who normally take up some 20 per cent of annual sales.

On the one hand there is likely to be less selling of reserve gold holdings by developing countries in order to help ease their monetary problems, if only because the amounts available for disposal have already been sold and some of the pressure has been relieved.

On the other hand the continued weakness in the oil market will discourage any major rebuilding of gold stocks by the oil-producing countries, particularly in the Middle East, although this could change quickly if the Iran-Iraq conflict flares up again sufficiently to affect the flow of oil supplies to the Western world.

In a recent study Mr. Eugene J. Sherman, vice president and chief economist of the International Gold Corporation, compared the performance of gold as an investment over the period 1968-83 with that of stocks, bonds and money markets in six countries — the U.S., Canada, Japan, Switzerland, the U.K. and West Germany.

The study showed that over the total 15-year period gold outperformed all the other assets investigated with the single exception of stocks in Japan.

This was not necessarily the case with shorter periods, notably the last five years, where stocks in particular achieved higher returns per annum.

Gold, for example, appreciated strongly during periods of accelerating inflation (1977-80) but lost purchasing power during a time of decelerating inflation (1980-83).

So if inflation in the industrialised world does start to rise again, as most economists predict, gold is likely to come back into favour with investors, especially if the value of the dollar starts to decline.

Whatever the short-term predictions for the market, gold remains the only true stateless currency that is accepted everywhere

and is easily transportable.

It will remain an essential ingredient in all investment portfolios, especially those with a multi-currency spread.

The gold markets are far more sophisticated these days and not so liable to react as violently as in the past to short-term influences.

The development of 24-hour trading and the expansion of activity in the Far Eastern countries have given the markets a far broader base and increased the number of investors involved.

The successful introduction of traded options on the New York gold futures market, and extension of option trading into many more hands, have also helped sustain interest in gold, even though trading activity in futures has been subdued by the physical market remaining in the doldrums for much longer than expected.

However, old instincts die hard. In a world full of uncertainties the attraction of gold as a safe haven for hoarding funds during times of stress remains a powerful force.

No one expects the gold market to remain quiescent for ever. Past history has shown that a long, dull period is usually the prelude to bursts of tremendous activity and price volatility.

With gold having resisted the downward pressure to fall below \$350, enthusiasts argue that the next move will be upwards towards \$500 and above.

Whether they are right or not is unlikely to become clear until nearer the end of the year, when the trend in world inflation and the dollar is less clouded by the U.S. election. — Financial Times news feature.

## Turkey, Iraq agree to expand relations

ANKARA (R) — Iraq intends to almost treble its imports from Turkey this year to \$900 million and will study plans for a second oil pipeline to Turkey under an understanding signed in Baghdad, officials here said Thursday.

They said the understanding, drawn up during talks last week held during a four-day visit by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, was signed Wednesday before Mr. Ozal returned home.

It was agreed that Iraq would buy Turkish goods including food, iron and manufactured goods worth \$900 million this year, a big jump from the \$310 million in 1983 as Baghdad's purchasing power was hit by the war with Iran.

Turkey imports mostly oil from Iraq, worth around \$1 billion a year.

The two sides also agreed that Iraq should study plans for a \$1 billion oil pipeline to run parallel to an existing line from Iraq's central oilfields to Iskenderun Bay on the Turkish Mediterranean coast, the officials said.

Since other outlets were closed by the war, Iraq has relied on the existing pipeline for the bulk of its oil exports.

It is due to be expanded in capacity this year to more than one million barrels per day (b/d) from its present level of around 900,000 b/d.

Officials said Turkey and Iraq also decided to continue feasibility studies on a proposed Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pipeline from Iraq to Turkey.

They agreed to study ways of matching their electricity grids so Turkey could buy 200 million kilowatts of power annually from Iraq.

They also agreed for the need to build a direct railway line between the two countries and to build a second bridge at their Habur river frontier crossing at an estimated cost of 1.2 billion Turkish lira (\$3.5 million).

It was also decided that the Turkish company Enka would complete a \$20 million cigarette factory in Baghdad left unfinished by another Turkish firm which went bankrupt last year.

## IDB aids N. Yemen

JEDDAH (R) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) said it had signed an agreement to finance imports by North Yemen of \$20 million worth of refined petroleum products from Kuwait. This brought total financing provided by the Jeddah-based bank to North Yemen over the past eight months to \$47.6 million it said in a statement.

## Israeli banks blame government for losses

TEL AVIV: The losses suffered by Israel's commercial banks in 1983 — "one of the worst banking years in Israel's history" according to the annual report of one bank — have led to recriminations between bankers and the treasury.

The heads of the main banks blame the poor performance of their banks on government interference. However, Mr. Yigal Cohen-Orgad, the finance minister, rejects this criticism and instead accuses the bankers of failing to keep their expenses in line with revenues.

After adjustment for inflation the three big banks lost over \$210 million between them: "Leumi" losing \$71.9 million, "Hapoalim" \$101 million, and Discount \$38 million. The fourth-ranked bank, "Vizrahi," lost \$8.8 million.

Only one of the five main banks, the First International Bank of Israel (FIBI), managed to make a profit, albeit a modest one of \$4.2 million. Two smaller banks, Barclays-Discount and the Israel General Bank also managed to stay in the black.

Yet despite the modest achievements of the smaller banks last year and the fact that all the banks operated in the same difficult economic climate and were subject to the same monetary poli-

cies, the big banks blame their troubles on the government.

Mr. Ernest Japhet, chairman and chief executive of Bank Leumi, castigated the treasury for its "catastrophic" fiscal and monetary policies in 1983. When presenting the bank's balance sheet he said it was these policies which led to the bank losing money.

The government's policy of not permitting banks to raise interest rates in line with inflation, as part of the deflationary policy of the treasury, meant that they were not able to charge reasonable interest rates on loans, according to Mr. Giora Gazit, chairman of the board of management of Bank Hapoalim.

Another contributory factor towards the losses, according to Mr. Raphael Recanat, chairman of Israel Discount Bank, was that the banks had to pay tax advances on nominal (inflationary) profits, and then had to pay high fines for overstepping the liquidity ratio in order to pay the taxes, which should never have been levied in the first place as the banks lost money.

One of the most serious complaints made by the big banks is that the treasury attempt to curb inflation by maintaining an artificially high value on the shekel

against the dollar fed the public's belief that there would be a major devaluation at some point.

This led to a flight from shekel accounts and shares, especially banks shares, into dollar and other foreign currency equivalents.

The big banks, which had been supporting their shares on the Tel Aviv stock exchange, had to borrow heavily abroad for this purpose. But as the run on shares accelerated through September and into early October, the banks found they could no longer support their shares and had to appeal to the government to bail them out of the crisis.

Fearful for the stability of the banks, the government agreed to underwrite the bank shares at the dollar equivalent price prevailing on the day before trading on the exchange was suspended in October.

Despite being rescued by the government, the banks still insist that it was the treasury's policies which caused their problems.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad, who took over as Finance Minister after his predecessor was ousted during the October economic crisis, rejects all this criticism.

The people who run the banks, not the government, are responsible for the losses, he says.

The "regulation" of their shares by the banks, the minister said, was a symptom of the lack of reality in the way the banks operated.

He also rejected the banks' demand for help to improve their profit position by refunding tax advances and liquidity penalties.

The minister's argument that it was poor management, the failure to keep expenses in line with income, is supported by senior executives at First International, the only one of five major banks to make a profit.

While agreeing that the policies of the previous Finance Minister, Mr. Yoram Aridor, did create problems for the banks, FIBI executives point out that for one thing their bank did not get involved in "regulating" its own shares, and secondly it managed its liquidity requirements so that penalties were kept to a bare minimum.

Above all, however, FIBI and the two smaller banks which turned a profit believe that it was the faster response of their managements to developments in the market place which helped them to stay in the black during a tough year.

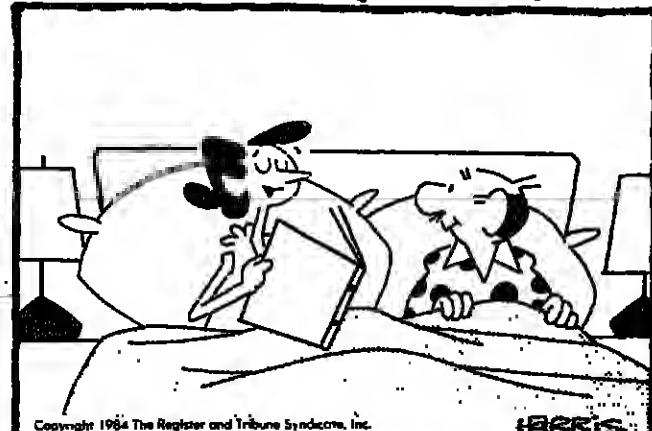
Since the October crisis, all the banks have been stepping up drives to curb expenditure. — Financial Times news features.

## Mantrust to operate in Istanbul

ANKARA (R) — The New York-based bank Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company (Mantrust) was Thursday given permission to open a branch in Istanbul. A decree in the official gazette said the bank's Istanbul branch will have an initial capital of \$6 million. It will bring the number of U.S. banks with full branches in Turkey to five and the number of foreign banks to 13. The other U.S. banks with branches are Citibank, American Express, Chase Manhattan and the First National Bank of Boston. The Bankers Trust Company has a liaison office.

### THE BETTER HALF

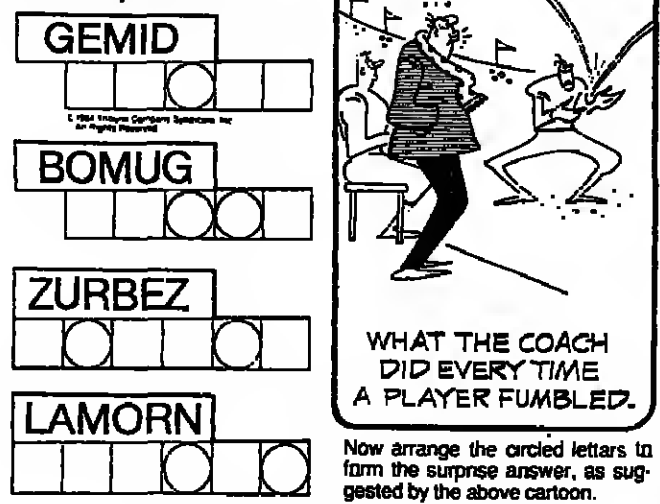
By Harris



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### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: DALLY BEFIT RECTOR HELIUM  
Answer: What she called that sour husband of hers — HER "BITTER" HALF

### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



## Qantas profits \$52m

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's national airline, Qantas, said Thursday it had turned a record loss into a record profit — the first in five years — with stringent cost cutting measures. Qantas Chairman Jim Leslie told reporters the profit of 58 million dollars (\$52 million) in the year to March 31 was due to the measures, which included a reduction in staff, and higher yields from fares. Qantas, which flies 27 Boeing 747s, was now able to break even by selling 56 per cent of its seats compared with 70 per cent three years ago, he said. The profit compares with a loss of nearly 48 million dollars (\$43 million) the previous year, and Qantas announced a dividend of 6.9 million dollars (\$6.21 million) to the Australian government. It was the first dividend since 1978. It said revenues rose to 1.39 billion dollars (\$1.25 billion) from 1.29 billion dollars (\$1.16 billion) the previous year. The airline is to spend \$60 million dollars (\$774 million) on nine new Boeing 747s over the next two years and will take delivery of the first of three new 747s in September.

### FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very good day for whatever has to do with an extension of your interests where your home and your family are concerned. It's a good time to fix up your residence.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Sea what can be done at home that will please kin more, but tonight steer clear of arguments there.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Early contact those persons who can assist you with some serious problem you may have. Then get all of your affairs straight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Try to add to your bank account so that you have quite a reserve in case of emergencies later on. Be more frugal in the P. M.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Go after those personal aims that mean much to you and gain them, but tonight build up your health in some way.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get busy and plan the social activities you like with the aid of a good friend. Then try to please one you love and make this person happier.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can easily bring some wish to yourself if you pursue it wisely. Take time to be with friends you truly like during daytime.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to get your activities modernized so they run very smoothly, but tonight keep to yourself.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You know exactly what to do now so that you can develop and become more prosperous. In the evening stay away from the unknown.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Outside affairs can be well handled if you have a meeting with one in business who is interested in your welfare.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have every opportunity to come to a better understanding with associates today, so do so.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to handle your work more efficiently and then you have greater benefits from it. Be happy.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make appointments with those who can assist you to get rid of worries that are plaguing you, and keep them on time.

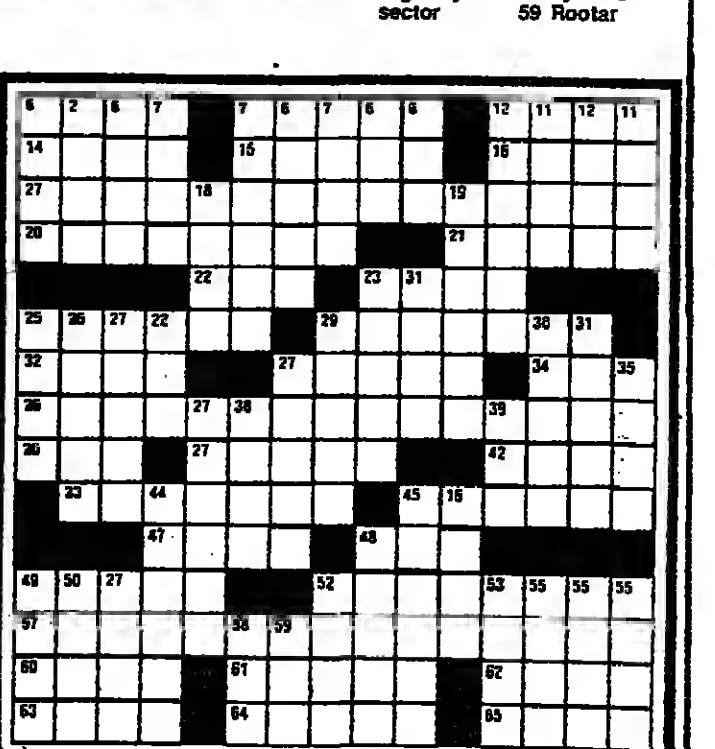
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can sell his or her ideas quickly especially with whatever has to do with commodities. There is a sensitivity here that could ruin this life so teach to be objective.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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## THE Daily Crossword

by William Luttwiak

ACROSS	32 Obligation	57 Dickens character	25 Acuff and Clark
1 Buddy or Max	33 Fictional Lorna	60 Ship wood	26 "For want of..."
5 Seething	34 Shoe width	61 Up	27 Finch
10 Certain European	35 Knowhow of a kind	62 Kind of arch	28 Seek to know
14 Ranch unit	36 Thus	63 Slangy OKs	29 Show biz awards
15 Name to remember	41 Pictures of health?	64 Pnt increments	30 Franka of song
16 Indicator	42 Snick and —	65 Erato's prop	31 Gluts
17 Certain poultry	43 Amy and James	DOWN	32 Tunes in 35
20 Letters	44 Entry	1 Foamy yeast	35 Votas for
21 Ethnic groups	45 Roadmap abbrs.	2 Yoram	37 Devonshire city
22 Postal abbr.	46 Genetic substance	3 Love god	38 Perry's creator
23 Saucy	49 Concur	4 Crimmon and claret	39 The Trojans
25 Bengal VIPs	52 Result of division	5 Pablo's pals	44 Inficta
29 Journeys		6 Headquarter	45 Battery parts
		7 Works of art	46 Roman statesman
		8 — tizzy	48 Edible algae
		9 Author Daignton	49 ABA member; abbr.
		10 Predicament	50 Bengal butter
		11 Energy source; abbr.	51 Garner
		12 Boorish	52 Resign
		13 Mrs. Truman	53 Ravered ona
		14 Apies — do well	54 Lika quiche
		15 Impelled	55 — do well
		23 Amphibians	58 Musical
		24 Highway sector	59 Rooter



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# NATO to work for better ties with Soviets

WASHINGTON (AP) — The North Atlantic alliance has declared a policy of continued upgrading of missile defences accompanied by patient efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union short of advance concessions.

"When the Soviet Union returns to the negotiating table, we'll meet them halfway," U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared at the conclusion Thursday of a three-day meeting of the Atlantic council consisting of the 16 NATO foreign ministers.

The final communiqué along with a special NATO statement on East-West relations confirmed endorsement of a policy against concessions or a move the Kremlin back to negotiations, a move the Reagan administration maintains would be taken as a sign of weakness.

Moscow walked out of arms limitation talks last November to protest the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The missiles were intended to counter the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe.

Thursday's 16-nation NATO communiqué called on the Soviet Union "to resume negotiations on nuclear forces without preconditions or delay," adding that "in the absence of concrete negotiated results" missile deployment was continuing in accordance with 1979 NATO decisions.

Mr. Reagan and the French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson, said the Soviet Union had tried, but failed, to split the alliance on the missile deployment issue.

Asking Moscow to return to negotiations, Mr. Reagan said, "I hope the Soviet leadership will finally realize it is pointless to continue its efforts to divide the alliance. We will not be split. We will not be intimidated."

Mr. Cheysson said if the Soviets had succeeded, "It would have been a fantastic victory for the other side," Mr. Cheysson told reporters. "The (Soviet) assessment of our political situation in Western Europe was wrong... it takes time, much time, for the Soviets to realize that they have misjudged the situation in our part of the world, in our democracies."

Mr. Shultz disclosed that the United States has held discussions with the Soviets on the escalating Iran-Iraq war in the Gulf region, passing on information on U.S. peacekeeping efforts and underscoring the "limitations of our intentions."

Mr. Shultz told reporters NATO doesn't want to extend its jurisdiction to areas such as the Gulf. But the ministers said in their final communiqué that NATO members "will endeavour" as individual nations to help other nations defend themselves from aggression, an apparent reference to the Gulf war.



EGGS AT KOHL: Security men held up their umbrellas to protect West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl against eggs, colour punches, empty bottles and fruits hurled by violent demonstrators on Wednesday evening, as the government leader of the Christian Democratic Party delivers his speech during a campaign for upcoming European elections here (AP wirephoto)

## Mondale 'campaigns' for Hart

By Robert Kearns

Reuter

SAN FRANCISCO — Much to his chagrin, Walter Mondale is finding that some kind words he once uttered about "brilliant" and "compassionate" Gary Hart have come back to haunt him.

Striving to clinch the Democratic presidential nomination, the former vice president arrived to campaign for California's June 5 primary just as Senator Hart released a new television advertisement starting none other than Mr. Mondale himself.

The 30-second commercials show a photograph of Mr. Mondale and Sen. Hart smiling and shaking hands in 1979, when Sen. Hart was running for re-election to the U.S. Senate from Colorado — and Vice President Mondale was campaigning for him.

An announcer quotes Mr. Mondale as saying: "Gary Hart is one of the most decent and compassionate public servants I have ever known in my life. If we lost Gary Hart, it could change the course of this entire nation."

The ad, which annoyed Mr. Mondale's campaign aides, led off a television and radio blitz by both sides designed to grab the attention of voters in the nation's most populous state.

Each side plans to spend about \$400,000 on the ads.

Polls show the two are neck and neck in California with an unusually large number of voters undecided. Black leader Jesse Jackson is a distant third.

Another Hart commercial appeals to the casual lifestyle and environmental concerns of people in this sun-drenched state. It shows the 47-year-old senator walking along a Pacific Ocean beach looking intently out to sea and asking: "How are we going to save this natural beauty for our children?"

This media bashing in a highly image-conscious state — the home of Hollywood — has given Mr. Mondale some problems.

While Sen. Hart photogenically strolls along beaches and ride horses through the Colorado Rocky Mountains, the staid former vice president finds it difficult to shed his Washington political wardrobe of conservative business suits and ties.

Mr. Mondale, hoping to woo liberal-California voters, spoke in San Francisco in favour of a nuclear freeze, citing California Senator Alan Cranston's stance on the issue. Sen. Cranston's presidential campaign based on the nuclear issue was a flop.

Hoping to impress California's large Jewish population, Mr. Mondale condemned President Reagan's decision to provide Saudi Arabia with 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, saying: "If those weapons get under the control of terrorists they can be used to shoot down civilian aircraft in San Francisco or any place on earth."

He hopes to win over another of the state's important special interest groups, environmentalists, with a tour of a toxic waste site at Point Isabella near here, and after that, he plans to speak to elderly citizens at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral.

## Duarte to be sworn in

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Jose Napoleon Duarte, once jailed by the army and then sent into exile, was to take the oath of office Friday as El Salvador's first popularly elected civilian president in 53 years.

Mr. Duarte was to be sworn in at a ceremony attended by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and an 11-member delegation of U.S. legislators and officials. The two-stage election which he won was conducted with extensive support from the United States.

Guatemalan chief of state Gen. Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores was to be the only head of state to attend the inauguration, although several cabinet-level figures from Europe and Latin America were to be there. Representatives from 42 countries were to be present.

The Republican Nationalist Alliance, defeated by Mr. Duarte in a May 6 presidential election, threatened to boycott the ceremony.

According to the official tally, Mr. Duarte won 53.6 per cent of the vote to 46.4 per cent for Mr. Roberto d'Aubuisson of the Republican Nationalist Alliance. Mr. d'Aubuisson claimed the election was fraudulent.

Mr. Duarte was the first popularly elected civilian president since Arturo Araya, who was elected in early 1931 and overthrown less than a year later in a military coup. A series of coups and military regimes followed.

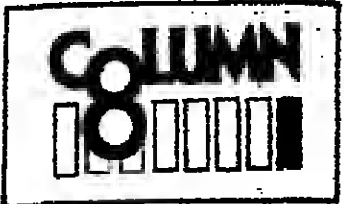
Mr. Duarte lost a 1972 presidential election widely said to be fraudulent. After the election, he was imprisoned and tortured by the military before being exiled to Venezuela.

Since a 1979 coup by reform-minded military officers, the government has tried under U.S. tutelage to build a workable electoral system. The coup unleashed a 4-and-a-half-year-old civil war between the government and leftist insurgents.

Mr. Magana, a conservative banker, was appointed provisional president of the country in April, 1982, by a newly-elected constituent assembly.

The new president has not developed concrete plans, but he is expected to push land reform while encouraging businessmen to invest.

Mr. Duarte has said he will hold a "dialogue" to bring the civil war to an end, but has said he will not share power with the guerrillas.



## Man jailed for eating nose

LONDON (R) — A man who bit off, chewed, and then swallowed the nose of his wife's lover has been jailed for three years. Mr. James Brown, 42, admitted unlawfully wounding the lover, who has given a new nose by plastic surgeons, a court at Chelmsford, eastern England, was told.

## Feminists unleash condoms over parliament

WELLINGTON (R) — Helium-filled condoms floated over the New Zealand parliament Thursday as Governor-General Sir David Beattie opened the current session. Feminists who released the 84 condoms were demanding rights to safe contraception and abortion. There was a condom for every man in the 92-seat parliament. Police took no action. New Zealand's laws on contraception and abortion were tightened in 1977. The legislation outlawed the teaching of contraceptive measures to schools and made abortions more difficult to obtain.

## House not to expand test ban on animal

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. House of Representatives Wednesday night refused to extend to other animals a prohibition on dogs and cats being used in medical experiments. Last year, after a public outcry, Congress barred military doctors from using dogs and cats in experiments on the treatment of battle wounds. But the house by voice vote turned down a move to amend the 1985 defence bill to extend the prohibition to all live animals.

"The best training (for military doctors) is on actual human beings who had been shot, not animals," said Democrat Charles Rosten. But another Democrat, G.V. Montgomery, countered: "Dogs and cats were restricted last year. Now they use goats. They tried to move away from animals but nothing worked as well. They are put to sleep and there is no pain."

## Half of Japan's children cannot use chopsticks

TOKYO (R) — More than half of Japan's school children cannot use chopsticks properly because their families are turning increasingly to Western food and cutlery.

The Education Ministry said Thursday. Some 15,000 children aged nine and 12 were questioned in a survey on basic skills and daily habits, and nearly half rarely or never helped with household tasks such as dish washing and cleaning, and one-third had never climbed a tree. Thirty per cent said they had never given up their seat to old people on buses and trains. Most children said they watched television for three hours a day and did homework for one hour. "The findings may sound alarming to some adults," a ministry official said. "But this has given parents something to think about. It's up to them what conclusions they draw from the survey."

## Charles blasts architects' work

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, reduced a gathering of top architects to stunned silence with a stinging attack on their designs for London — one of which he dubbed a "monstrous carbuncle."

He told a gala evening celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Royal Institute of British Architects Wednesday night: "For far too long some planners and architects have consistently ignored the feelings and wishes of the mass of ordinary people in this country."

The prince attacked designs for an extension to the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, saying: "It looks as if we may be presented with a kind of vast municipal fire station with the sort of tower that contains the siren. What is proposed is like a monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much loved and elegant friend."

Prince Charles also criticised plans to build a tower block near St. Paul's Cathedral in the financial heart of London. One guest said most of the speech was listened to in silence, apart from occasional murmurs of horror.

## Indian police thwart assassination bid

NEW DELHI (AP) — Paramilitary police thwarted a bid by Sikh terrorists Friday to assassinate the president of a right-wing Hindu political party in troubled Punjab state, police said.

Police said four Sikh armed terrorists were stopped as they approached the home of Baldev Prakash, state president of the Bharatiya Janata Party (Indian People's Party), in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

Two of the extremists escaped, while two others were captured. One was wounded by gunfire from the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force.

Police said the two, identified as Baldev Singh and Balwinder Singh, confessed that the gang planned to assassinate Mr. Prakash, who was inside the house at the time.

No shots were fired at his house, however, and he was not hurt.

Police increased patrols on highways, meanwhile, as Sikh agitators prepared to block the flow of grain, water, and power supplies from the northern state this weekend.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, meanwhile, has asked the Punjab state government to call in army troops to forestall violence which might erupt during the next Sikh agitation beginning Sunday, the Hindustan Times newspaper reported Friday.

The Akali Dal, the main Sikh political party, plans to cut supplies of foodgrains, water, and power from Punjab to neighbouring states to press for concessions from Mrs. Gandhi's government.

The group, which has been agitating for 22 months in Punjab, is demanding greater political and religious freedoms.

Gandhi has ordered Punjab Governor B.D. Pandey to deploy large police forces on the state's highways in an effort to ensure uninterrupted movement of foodgrains.

It was not known how the supplies would be disrupted, but authorities speculate it could involve road blockades and sabotage.

Meanwhile, police said the death toll in Hindu-Muslim rioting in the Bombay region mounted to 258 Thursday when officers discovered 28 more decomposed bodies.

The religious riots broke out May 17 in Bhiwandi town, and quickly spread to Bombay and other nearby areas. The communal violence left nearly 1,000 injured, 4,700 detained and thousands homeless. No new fatality occurred in the past four days, police said.

## Sihanouk offers conditional settlement

TOKYO (R) — Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk Thursday offered to make peace with the government in Phnom Penh on condition it ends its association with Vietnam, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Sihanouk, president of a three-party coalition which opposes Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, made the offer during talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

He was quoted as saying that Heng Samrin, chairman of the Hanoi-backed Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Council, could join the coalition if he stopped being what Sihanouk called a spokesman for Vietnam.

The prince, who arrived Wednesday for a six-day visit, was also quoted as saying a neutral and independent Kampuchea would be free of Chinese influence and would join the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

He said his group and the other coalition factions — the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge and a non-Communist group led by former Prime Minister Son Sann — had established mutual respect, cohesion and trust.

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## Khaleda Zia pledges loyalty to husband's policies

DHAKA (R) — Bangladeshi opposition leader Begum Khaleda Zia has said she will uphold the ideals of her dead husband, former President Ziaur Rahman, whom she described as a passionate believer in democracy.

"President Zia sacrificed his life for democracy, freedom and people's rights. I shall follow his policies and try to finish the tasks left incomplete by him," she told followers at a rally held to mark the third anniversary of Mr. Zia's death Wednesday.

Mr. Ziaur Rahman was killed at the port city of Chittagong on May 30, 1981, during an abortive coup by a group of rebel army officers.

Khaleda Zia, chairman of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) founded by her husband and head of a seven-party opposition alliance, demanded immediate withdrawal of martial law and announcement of a date for parliamentary elections.

Voting was to be held this month, but military President Hossain Mohammad Ershad announced two weeks ago that it would be postponed until next winter.

A presidential election will be held after parliamentary polls, he said without giving any date.

Khaleda Zia described the delay in holding elections as a ruse to continue Gen. Ershad's military rule and prepare for his own election as president.

She Wednesday warned against using the government machinery in favour of any candidates.

## Korean dissident expects imprisonment on return

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (R) — South Korean dissident Kim Dae-Jung said he faces almost certain imprisonment when he returns home this year.

Friends have received warnings from the South Korean government that he would be imprisoned, he told Reuters in an interview. But he added: "That in itself may inspire our people."

Mr. Kim, 58, spent eight years in prison and survived four attempts on his life before international pressure prompted President Chun Doo Hwan's government to allow him to come to the United States for medical reasons in December 1982.

During his stay, Mr. Kim has met congressmen and some low-level State Department officials in Washington, but he said he was unable to influence the Reagan administration's strong support for the Chun government.

Mr. Kim said he expected to return to South Korea before the end of 1984, that it was now time for him to be with his own people.

He said he was hopeful he would only be placed under house arrest.

He repeatedly referred to President Chun, who came to power in a military coup in 1980, as a "dictator."

"Without a change of attitude by the U.S. government," said Mr. Kim, "there will never be democracy in South Korea."

He said that without democratic freedoms South Korea could become "another Vietnam," with its people slowly turning towards Communism.

Mr. Kim also expressed disappointment that Britain, which he called the "founder of democracy," had not taken a public stance on loss of democracy in South Korea.

When he was sentenced to death by the Chun government in 1980, the West German and French Parliaments condemned the action but Britain was silent, he said.

## 5 killed in Nicaraguan guerrilla camp bombing

SAN JOSE, (R) — Five people including an American journalist were killed and several were injured when a bomb exploded during a news conference given by anti-government rebels just inside Nicaragua, guerrilla and Red Cross spokesmen said here Thursday.

Guerrilla spokesman Carlos Prado of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE), which is fighting Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinist government, denied earlier reports that Eden Pastora, ARDE's military chief, had been seriously injured.

Mr. Prado said Mr. Pastora — known as Commander Zero — had spoken to him by radio and denied a statement by the Costa Rican Security Minister that he had been seriously wounded.

Mr. Prado quoted Mr. Pastora as saying: "They can't finish us off."

American journalist Linda Frazier died when the bomb exploded Wednesday in a room crowded with 25 other reporters at a rebel base about two kilometers inside Nicaragua, Mr. Prado and Red Cross Chief Miguel Carmona said.

Mr. Prado identified another of the dead as ARDE Radio Operator "Comrade Rosita" but could not name any of the others.

Mr. Frazier was a local correspondent for the American news agency Associated Press.

Both sources said British journalist Susan Morgan, of the U.S. magazine Newsweek, was seriously wounded in the leg in the blast.

Other injured journalists included American Reed Viller of the Associated Press, Brazilian Gilberto Lopez of Agence France Presse, Peggy Gunson and Berl Hogen, Danes whose employer was not known.

Also injured were two men named as Idonil Bogarin and Ben Galart about whom no further details were available.

## Normandy prepares for 40th D-Day anniversary

By David Reid

Reuter

UTAH BEACH, France — Normandy has rolled out a lush green carpet for distinguished visitors arriving here for the 40th anniversary of the allied invasion of northern France on June 6, 1944.

Nowhere are the cows fatter, the grass greener, and the apple blossom thicker than behind the American landing beaches of Utah and Omaha, west of the bustling industrial city of Caen, then the first prime target of the battle for Western Europe.

Utah Beach will be the site of the biggest of the allied ceremonies, with the presence of seven heads of state, including Presidents Reagan of the United States and Mr. Francois Mitterrand of France, Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

"We have had some of the worst Spring weather I can remember since the debarquement," said farmer Roger Bourgeois, 70. "But we are sure the sun will come out to greet our honoured guests, leaders of the great British, American, Canadian and other allied peoples who helped us regain our freedom in those far-off days."

Security in the Utah Beach area northeast of Caen in the cotentin peninsula is already tightening up a week before the ceremonies.

A small army of engineers and French troops are hard at work building stands, vip lounges and tents for guests overlooking the Utah Beach.

Police with submachine-guns carefully check all visitors.

The main stand for the heads of state is being erected a stone's throw from the Utah Beach Museum. A solitary Sherman tank faces inland nearby as if to symbolise the will to conquer of the allied armies which stormed ashore in Normandy on D-Day.

The U.S. 7th Corps, spearheaded by the 4th Infantry Division, had to brave German heavy artillery fire and tumultuous seas which sank amphibious tanks and drowned many men in the Utah assault.

But the Americans pressed successfully inland and soon linked up with their airborne troops who had dropped overnight into a tough battle for the key market town of Sainte-Mere-Eglise.

But Omaha Beach, between Utah and the British and Canadian assault areas east of Arromanches — later to become the vital supply centre for the allies — proved a much deadlier task for the American 5th Corps and its 1st Divisional Infantry Group.

"Bloody Omaha" it came to be called.

Almost all the amphibious tanks went down in heavy seas. Infantrymen were mown down by murderous German fire. More than 2,000 Americans died on D-Day on Omaha Beach, and of a ranger group which assaulted a cliff-top battery at Pointe du Hoc, only 80 were left out of the original 225.

The American military cemetery at Colleville-Saint-Laurent behind Omaha Beach contains some 10,000 graves.

Forty years afterwards it is difficult to believe that the rich farmland of Normandy could have been the scene of such savagery — until one stands on the windy heights of Pointe du Hoc at the western tip of Omaha and surveys the shattered remnants of German blockhouses and gun emplacements.

As French and American officers and diplomats discuss arrangements for the ceremonies, an occasional Mercedes of BMW with German number plates rolls discreetly into the car park at Pointe du Hoc.

Grey-haired veterans of the Wehrmacht, reluctant to give their names, said they merely wanted to "see where it all happened" or to mourn a fallen comrade.

Some of the neat little towns and villages along the invasion route trodden by countless veterans and tourists since 1944 are now twinned with German towns or sometimes with both German and British towns.

Prosperous farms, smart new houses and many restaurants and bars offering the delights of Normandy cooking and its famous Calvados applejack line the route.

Plump cattle graze in the well-tended fields, and towns like Isigny and Pont-F-Eveque prosper on their famous products of butter and cheese.

It is difficult for those who were not there to believe it all happened.

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